IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
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THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
19th Apl.	MALOJA	12500		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	13000
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at P rt Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave B mbay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gabbloz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Halsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Gisela ..	4260	....	7th May 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 18th April	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 21st April	11 a.m.*	P.D.&C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 24th April	9 a.m.	† C. M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 24th April, calling at Verawal Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	„ 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 15th „
†Lindula	3358	„ 29th „

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arra an, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th April, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 Apl.
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester..	5551	..	21 „
City of York	7810	..	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. &. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents,

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Coshin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued onLondon and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Jiankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangekok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tienstin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES.

BEETHOVEN wrote concerning his BROADWOOD GRAND

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo."

"THE BEST FOR INDIA" is a statement so recklessly put forward as a selling feature with regard to all sorts of articles offered by the trade, that the public has almost ceased to attach any value to such an announcement and regard it as a commonplace and therefore meaningless expression, but when this assertion is made on behalf of an excellent and well tested make of pianofortes which are built on the experience gained during a period of 200 years and backed as the qualities of these pianos are by hundreds of letters from satisfied owners all over India, we respectfully submit that we are entitled to seriously claim on behalf of

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS

THE OLDEST FIRM OF KEYBOARD INSTRUMENT MAKERS IN EXISTENCE that their pianos being specially built for the climate of India, are most suitable pianos for use in India and that they are as GREAT and as GRAND to-day as when BEETHOVEN, CHOPIN, WAGNER and LISZT wrote their records of highest appreciation of refined and expressive tone, perfection of touch, solid construction and consequent durability.

The following is one letter (out of many hundreds) from an owner in India of a BROADWOOD PIANO:—

"Re the Broadwood Upright Piano you sold me in July 1901. I have much pleasure in saying that the piano is still with me and though it has been in daily use, it is in a beautiful condition yet. I find it wears exceedingly well in this country as it has never required any repairs since I bought it except occasional blackleading and a little cleaning up. I am glad to tell you I am thoroughly satisfied with the instrument."

IMPORTANT.—As an assurance of our earnestness and confidence of the BROADWOOD PIANOS we offer with each piano sold a guarantee for FIVE YEARS. With such firm security would you be giving yourself to chance and hazard?

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES,
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE TO HEALTH IN THE PAST.

TAKE

AGUE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS. FEVER.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

REWARD OF RS. 1,000.

THE above REWARD would be presented to the man who supplies TRUE INFORMATION about or obtains the arrest of the thief of £666, in sovereigns ZA
and one note of Rs. 10 No. 90763——which 15
were STOLEN, on the 17th March 1913, from a Handbag at Ahmedabad Railway Station, when advertiser was travelling on the B. B. & C. I. Ry. in 2nd class.

K. D. DESAI.
Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

A REWARD OF RS. 20

WILL be given to those who will find out within a month the certificates of shares No. 4320-27A, 8 shares of Rs. 250 each of The Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ld., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, (Nagpore Mills), which were in our names Badri Das Ramniranjan Das have been lost.

BADRI DAS RAMNIRANJAN DAS,
Patna City.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at 6-15 P. M., on Monday, the 21st instant, at the Office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, to adopt the annual Report and to appoint the General Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members (Subscribers of Rs. 10 or more annually) are invited to attend.

ALEX R. KING,
Honotary Secretary.
15th April, 1913.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 17th day of April, 1913, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, made upto 31st December, 1912.
2. To confirm appointments of Directors.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1913, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1913.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Baluchar in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh. 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Parasnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1. rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO. BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8, No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT,
at 6-30 and 10 P. M.,
THE GLOBE-TROTTERS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE EAST.

MR. LEO MONTAGUE,
THE QUAINT COMEDIAN.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE SUFFRAGISTS.
COME AND HAVE YOUR SIDES SPLIT.

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In her famous imitations, including Harry Lauder, Vesta Tilley, Gus Elen, Victoria Monks, etc. etc.

MISS DORA DERENE,
Champion Clog Dancer of the World.

MISS GERTIE BROOKS,
The Dainty Comedienne—
"pretty as a picture, dainty as a fairy."

MISS MAVIS DENTON,
In her repertoire of London Choruses,
AND MANY OTHER STARS.

OUR STAR FILM
THE BLACK CHANCELLOR.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES COMPANY, LTD.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
ON
FRIDAY, APRIL 18TH.
THE BIGGEST NOVELTY THAT HAS EVER BEEN SEEN IN THE EAST.
LÖIE FULLER
(MDLLE. LYGIE.)
THE QUEEN OF LIGHT.
Over 2,000 ELECTRIC LIGHTS are used in her famous Dances. She has just completed a 6 months' engagement at the WINTER GARDENS, BERLIN.
THE ORIGINATOR OF THE SERPENTINE DANCE.
ENGAGED AT ENORMOUS EXPENSE.
OPENS ON FRIDAY AT CINEMA DE LUXE AND ON SATURDAY AT THE
ALCAZAR.
ALSO
MISS DOT CAREY
Direct from
THE PALACE THEATRE, LONDON.
Will present her Great Act
THE BEDOUINS THEFT,
A Marvellous Production.
DOT & CYN CAREY
In their Musical Duologue.
Watch for further particulars to-morrow.

THE "ALCAZAR."

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
TWICE NIGHTLY at 6-30 and 10.
THE FAMOUS "TITLED" PROTEAN ACTOR
SIR MARK ANTON
MISS BELLE BROCADE
MR. FORSHAW KERSHAW.
AUGMENTED BY OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 10 P. M.
AND EVERY
THURSDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY.
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme including
NAT CLIFFORD.
THE WHARLEYS—MISS IRENE BERYL.
There's a "Bill" for you and there will be NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
THE THEATRE HAS NOW BEEN FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC FANS.
NOTE.—Special late trams will start from the Theatre for all parts of the City.

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THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY.
AT 6-30 to 8-30.
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MELROSE AND FRANKLIN.
MISS IRENE BERYL.
THE WHARLEYS.
OUR NEW SERIES OF FILMS TO-NIGHT.
OUR "STAR" FILM
THE HONOUR OF HIS HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Our 10 o'clock Show will be at the "ALCAZAR," two minutes from here and one minute from Maidania.
AND EVERY THURSDAY, SATURDAY MONDAY and WEDNESDAY.
SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
Two shows as usual, 6-30 and 10.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chanks, No 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

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SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

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SEE OUR GRAND STAR FILM
A BEAUTIFUL FIEND.
AN ENTHRALLING STORY OF AN UNSCRUPULOUS ACTRESS' LIFE.
3,000 FEET LONG FILM—IN THREE PARTS.
AND MANY OTHER ATTRACTIVE FILMS.
3 SHOWS EVERY NIGHT:—6-45 to 8-15 p.m., 8-30 to 10 p. m., and 10-30 to 12 midnight.
MATINEES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DRY and AIRY STOREROOM or SAMPLE ROOM (about 50 by 20), REQUIRED, by European Company, suitable for storing advertising material. Must be adjacent to York Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Rent not to exceed Rs. 50 per month. Particulars and order to view to "STOREROOM," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

EXPERT BAZAAR SALESMAN REQUIRED, by Important European Company. Thorough practical experience absolutely essential. Must furnish guarantee. Apply stating qualifications, age, salary expected, when available to "BAZAAR SALESMAN," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS (two) REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, by Important European Coy. Application by letter only (typewritten) stating experience, when available and salary required. Speed must exceed 70 and 35 respectively. Apply "Stenographer," P. O. Box No. 336, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A HEAD DRAFTSMAN, having experience of designs and estimates of Canal Masonry Works, etc., and also an ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN, with the above qualifications.

Applications should reach the Undersigned before the 30th instant, with copies of testimonials.

ALFRED W. HANDAL,
Executive Engineer,
Lonand District,
Nira Right Bank Canal.
No. D/16 of 1913, Executive Engineer's Office, Lonand District,
Camp Phalton, 10th April, 1913.

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for English Morning Paper. None but experienced, reliable men need apply.—Box No. 940, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with overhead Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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CHARNI ROAD.

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THE ADVENTURES OF DON QUIXOTE.
A BEAUTIFUL RENDERING OF THE IMMORTAL STORY BY CERVANTES.
The Programme also includes :—

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7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
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IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

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1913

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital-forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
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IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN A

"SHELL"	"SHELL"
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED.

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The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
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Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,.
G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.
SECOND TO NONE WHISKY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 37, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 1,200 F.P. Bales of high class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th April, 1913, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., in their Godown at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the following bales of high class stapled cotton :—

About 1,200 F.P. bales high class stapled cotton, Bardoli, and Surat.

The above cotton grown from specially selected seed by selected farmers under Government supervision.

The samples for the goods can be seen at Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co's Godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

The goods will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from E. W. Flower, Esq., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the G. I. P. Railway. Coy.'s Goods Depot, Colaba, on account of the Insurance offices concerned :—

38 bales cotton (Warora), slightly damaged by fire.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery of the Akbar Press Co., Lt., on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Akbar Press, Carnac Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

2 Hodgart hydraulic press.
1 old Naysmith press.
1 cotton opener.
1 small high pressure steam engine, shafting old tools, etc., etc.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Suit No. 1009 of 1911.
Vithaldass Vanmalidass
Vs.
Narbadabai and another.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the High Court dated the 30th June, 1911, Messrs BENETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 27th inst, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T).

The building materials of the tenement or bungalow standing on a portion of toka land at Sion, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 12/732, 10-11/732, 4-732 and Old No. 27, New No. 15479, New Survey No. 1/735 and 2/731, and bounded as follows—on the east by a public road, on the north by land of Aitwar Dharma, on the west by the land of Langda Dooman and on the south by the land of Mankia Sakoor.

The building is now on view.

AUCTION SALE, Unclaimed Goods, of Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 1st May, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat jawari, bajree, toor, rice, rapeseed, linseed mohaseed, turmeric, mohaflower, harda, tilly and ramtilli in bags, bundles of gunny, box of combs, case of stationery, iron safe box of hardaseed, box of crakers, empty cask, bundle of rubber case of C. I. sheets, bags of sweeping grains, bundles of old records and lot of condemned sheets, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th April, 1913.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4 inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "*
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

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BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Montauk Point, 3,026 tons, Captain E. Cove, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Semiramis, 2,552 tons, Captain P.Pavissich, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Persepolis, 2,883 tons, Captain G. Sacher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain W. H. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for Karachi and Busreh with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 180 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain W. H. Bamber, will sail to-day for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain A. Fenning, sailed on Wednesday for Aden with a general cargo.

The steamer Mombassa, 2,786 tons, Captain T. Lacock, sailed yesterday, for Porto Novo with ballast.

The steamer Dulwich, 2,115 tons Captain B. Chobb, will sail to-day, for Rangoon with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4471 tons, Captain C. McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed last evening for Marseilles and Liverpool with the same bottom cargo and passengers

The Bombay Persia S. N. Co's steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain W. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Berberah and Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major P. F. Pocok, Captain a Bonwell, Lieut. C. K. Daly, two Subadars four Jamadars, Assistant Surgeon S. Manekhan and 356 troops of the 119th Infantry.

Notice has been issued from Rangoon that on the 9th April the Fairway Lighted Buoy was removed for examination, and was replaced by a 1st class conical buoy painted with black and white horizontal stripes.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Sphinx..... ....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser St

R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 16

African Monarch...2593 Dakers... ... ...
Bahadur.....1402 Grant..... Arab Strs Ld
Beckenham.....2447 Hand.....T & Co
Belle of France...2469 Cargill . A Yule and Co
Clan Macphee ...3224 Day ..... W & A G Co
Cheltonian.....2761 Jones .....K N & Co
Deesa Fair le.....3735 Thomson .....K N & Co
Dulwich .....2115 Cobb..... T M & Co
Elsa.....2304 Wetson.....T M & Co
Faris.....787 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Huntsman .....4827 Goldman .....T M & Co
Hatuma.....2564 Peters.....T M and Co
Kylsa nesa.....2206 Davies..... ... ...
Mombasa.....2787 Lacock .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Mühlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Maloja.....6782 Weston .....P and O Co
Magusla.....3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Musician.....3847 Richards .....K N & Co
Mavera Range...2226 Foxworthy.. K N & Co
Naimug.....2862 MacNicoll .....T M & Co
Noor-el-Bahr...2127 Nacodo...Muscat—Nacoda
Ocana.....2132 Bervstrom .....T M & Co
Or nsay.....2415 Borthwick...T M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen .....
Persepolis.....2883 Sacher .....Busreh..... M M & Co
Putiala.....1929 Pamber .....M M & Co
Booth .....2807 Burnard..... ... ...
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Ujina.....3426 Hill..... M M & Co
Uriana.....3394 Wilson .....M M & Co
Virawa.....2176 Owen.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Graham	3258	Elliott	J Finlay & Co		
B Hidalgo	2760	Harbord	Hull	17-4	J Finlay & Co
C&E Crossby Hall	2593	McMillan	L'pool	19-4	K N & Co
D&E Chantala	4219	Diamond	M M & Co		
F Babriston	2218	Hodson	M M and Co		
G Hoseinee	994	Fanning	T M & Co		
H President	2057	Schutt	Durban	17-4	A Strauss & Co
K Bombay Mara	8398	Tozaza	17-4		N Y Kaisha
M Banca	3794	Potter	Kobe	19-4	P & O Co
N Penrose	2468	Colman	J Finlay & Co		
O Eaton Hall	2380	Dyason	Philadelphia		W & A & Co
P Ostmark	4399	Peter	Karachi	17-4	W & A G & Co
Q Mushtari	1917	Hughes	17-4		T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umzumbi	2133	Robertson	Middlesbro		W & A G & Co
2 Scindia	3154	Kelso			W and A G and Co
5 Shirley	2192	Stone	Antwerp	22 4	T M & Co
6 Rinaldo	2792	Chelton	Hull via K'chi	20 4	J Finlay & Co
7 Ninive	2869	Pey	W and A G and Co		
8 Serbistan	1850	Choat	Antwerp	23 4	M M and Co
9 Delta	4780	Mattin	Shanghai	23-4	P & O Co
10&11 City of Birmingham	4747	Haughen	Karachi		K N and Co
12&13 Pentakota	2209	Stewart	M M & Co		
14 Kasara	504	King	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
15 Capri	2680	Amagaga	17-4		R Line

P & O Dock

Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gunboat

H W P D

Mahamdi.....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Ponani.....552 Ahmed..... 16 4..... Bo S N Co
Nerravati .....699 Abubooker.....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Dwarka.....739 Moxon ...Busreh.....24 4... M M & Co

H W V D

Lhasa.....950 Penny.....18-4...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Cy of Lahore.	McFee.....	Karachi April 4.
	Ujina.....	Hill.....	Calcutta Mar 29
	Lhasa.....	Penny.....	Karachi April 4.
	Persepolis....	Sacher.....	Busreh Apr 9.
	Homayun...	Jones.....	Jeddah Apr 1.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
16	Montauk Point	Cove.....	Hamburg etc.,
	Semiramis....	Pavissich...	Trieste
	Cy of Lahore.	M'Fee.....	Liverpool
	Auchenblae..	Mair.....	Manchester
	Mombassa....	Lacock	Porto Novo
	Hoseinee....	Fening.....	Aden

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dulwich, Cobb, for Rangoon.
" Putiala, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.
" Kasara, Burbridge, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Palitana, for Persian Gulf.
" Persepolis, for London, &c.
" Ville-de-la-Ciotat, for Noumea &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The British India Steamship Co's s s Golconda arrived Plymouth on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line s s Castalia outward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 13th instant and is due to arrive here on the 23rd instant.

The Natal Line s s Umsinga Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 15th instant.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	April		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.....	17	m	8	25	25	5
		a	9	3	27	2
Fri	18	m	9	27	26	10
		a	4	11	25	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	April		h.	m.	ft.	in
Thurs.....	17	m	2	32	18	10
		a	2	25	17	11
Fri	18	m	3	14	17	5
		a	3	28	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17 (Thurs)	do 6h. 21m.	do 6h. 56m
18 (Friday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 6h. 57m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 13th 11h. 9·2m. a.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h, 2·7m. a. m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39·2m. a.m. New Moon, May 6th, 1h. 54·3m p.m.

THE LATE MRS. BRITTEN.

At the early age of 36, Mrs. Britten, wife of Major T. X Britten, of the 110th Mahrattas, stationed at Belgaum, has died at the Sassoon General Hospital, Poona. Mrs. Britten had had a slight attack of fever at Belgaum, but it gradually became so severe and complicated that it was judged advisable to bring her to the hospital, where she arrived about a month ago. Most of the Roman Catholic clergy in Poona attended the funeral and among others present were Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, the Hon. Mr. Arthur, Col. and Mrs. Dunne, Col. and Mrs Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Guider, and Capt. Hamilton, I.M.S., The Rev. Father Brude officiated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever affectionate memory of Harriette ("Pat") Mortimore, the beloved wife of Henry Lockyer Mortimore, and daughter of the late Henry English Bunn, of Kensington, London, died, Bombay, April 17th, 1912.

MARRIAGES.

Gabriel—Renny.—On the 10th April, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Captain Cecil Hamilton Gabriel, Indian Army, of Babbacombe Glen, near Torquay, Devon, to Harriet Mabel McWhirter, daughter of Colonel G. Renny, of Warborough, St. Mary Church, Devon.

Muir—Dallas Smith.—At St. Paul's Church, Ambala, on April 8th, by the Rev. G. Barne, assisted by Revd. C. M. Becker, Chaplain of Ambala ; Archibald Huntley Muir, 15th Sikhs, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Muir, to Margaret Dorothy Dallas, elder daughter of the late Turton Smith, Esq., Indian Police (retired.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Forbes-street, 3-30 p.m.
The Agakhan Hockey Tournament, Oval, 5-40.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
" Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Your silence until you are asked to speak is better than your speaking until you are told to be silent.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

Arrival.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward Mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

Departure.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" leaves Bombay Harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.		
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

Music at the Princess Mary Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March..... ..El Abanico.....A Javaloyes
Overture..... ..Le Flutiste .....Kling
{a Intermezzo Loves dream after the ball ... ... : Czibulka
{b Dance.....Le Silon Pilow.... Clerice
Selection ..... The Sunshine Girl..Rubens
Valse..... .....Saints and Sinners Darson
Selection..... ..Miss Hook of Holland... .....Rubens
Trot..... ..De Carale ie.....Rubinstein

Meeting of Bombay Catholics.—A public meeting of the Catholics of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday next, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), to commemorate the sixteenth centenary of the Edict of Toleration issued by Constantine the Great in A. D. 313. The Archbishop of Bombay and the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will be present and addresses will be delivered by His Grace Dr. Jurgens, the Rev. A. Vaeth S.J., Professor of Ancient History, St. Xavier's College, and Mr. D. J. Ferreira, J.P., B.A., LL.B. Special choral singing has been arranged with Mr. Seymour Dove as accompanist on the organ. All Catholics are cordially invited to attend.

Street Accident.—Jal Edulji Dhunjibhoy, a medical student, has reported to the police that yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, as he was walking along the Mayo-road, on his way to the University Hall, where he was going to an examination, a motor-car came from behind and he was knocked down by the mud-guard of the car. A European was driving the car but he could not see the number. One of the wheels passed over his right hand and he could not in consequence attend the examination. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital by Major Novis, who dressed the injury, which consisted of a contused wound.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW DOCKS.

Yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of one Dhurma Genoo, a labourer aged about 30.

It appears that on Tuesday four pillars were being put up in the No 3 shed of the new docks. They had not yet been driven into the ground, but had been kept in position by means of a rope attached to a post. Three labourers were sitting near the pillars boring holes in a post lying on the ground. Somehow the rope by which the four pillars were supported slipped and they fell on the workmen below, causing serious injuries. They were immediately taken to the G. T. Hospital where one of the men died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE WEATHER.

(from our correspondent.)

Simla, April 15.

A few showers are reported from Assam and thunderstorms from the south of the Peninsula. The chief falls are : Cherrapunji, seven inches ; Silchar, one ; Mercara and Kodaikanal, a half. Normal temperature prevails everywhere.

Forecast : No large change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th April, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the extreme north, but skies continue clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Minimum temperature is in defect at Ambala and Sirsa and in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Minimum temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear in other districts. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Minimum temperature is below the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Dessa and Bhavnagar-para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during day has fallen and is now slightly below the average at Saugor ; night temperature is in excess at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly above the average in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms are reported from Malabar, Mysore and south Coromandel Coast ; but the associated rainfall has been insignificant.

Isolated thunder-storms are likely on the Malabar Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 15th April, 1913, was 29·856 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIP.

THE USE OF AN ADMIRALTY YACHT.

In the House of Commons on March, 27th Lord Wolmer asked the First Lord of the Admiralty "whether he recently visited Monte Carlo in H. M. S. Hussar, how long he remained there, whether H. M. S. Hussar waited for him in Villefranche Harbour all the time, and what advantage to the nation has accrued from this visit?

Mr. Churchill : His Majesty's ship Hussar, which is the yacht of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, was sent by him to Villefranche Harbour for the purpose of taking me to Toulon to visit the French fleet. She visited no other port and was used for no other purpose.

Mr. Swift MacNeill : As this question as been asked, is the right hon. gentleman aware that in 1903, when Lord Selborne (father of Lord Wolmer) was First Lord of the Admiralty, two ships of war were placed at the disposal of Mr. Brodrick not for any public purpose but for the purpose of a honeymooning tour? (Loud laughter)

Lord Wolmer: Can the right hon. gentleman say how many previous First Lords of the Admiralty visited Monte Carlo in the Admiralty yacht?

Mr. Churchill: The Noble Lord makes a speciality of this kind of question. (Ministerial cheers). I will say in answer to his question that the vessel was sent to Villefranche Harbour, and was used only for a public purpose and for no other purpose at all. As to the general question of what happened in the past, I can give no information, but I have always understood that no one used the Admiralty yacht for private purposes so much as Lord Selborne. (Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. Robert Harcourt pointed out that in spite of Mr. Churchill's denial, Lord Wolmer had repeated the question about Monte Carlo and suggested to the Speaker that the Noble Lord should be invited to withdraw the question.

"I do not think it is unparliamentary to suggest a visit to Monte Carlo," replied the Speaker amid laughter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.,

The undermentioned Officer was granted 30 days privilege leave from the date specified or date of being struck off duty.

2nd. Lieutenant C.S.C. Kennedy, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, from 15th. April, 1913.

Captain (Honorary Major) R. H. Heat, 1st. Bn. B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, is granted leave of absence for six months from 1st. April,

Captain (Honorary Major) V C. French, V. D., Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted an extension of leave from 1st May to 30th. April, 1914.

Advice to Mothers :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DUEL IN BOMBAY.

NAVAL OFFICERS INVOLVED.

When an officer was tried by court-martial for sending a challenge and fighting a duel, the charge was that he had acted "contrary to the Custom of the Navy." But this was one of those fictions which are congenial to the law. That he acted contrary to the Articles of War was a matter of fact. And so did all men when they made use of "profane oaths, cursing and swearing, to the derogation of God's honour and the corruption of good manners." But the practice was common.

Take, for instance, the leading case of Mr. Sutherland, son of Lord Sutherland, and Mr. David Dalrymple. These officers sailed to the East Indies with Commodore Mathews in 1722. While the squadron was at Bombay a party of the gentlemen of the navy, including the two, dined at the "great tavern," and spent the evening playing hazard. Sutherland and Dalrymple were placed together, and Mr. Clement-Downing, historian of Mathews' cruise, tells us that "they set each other" above the limit fixed by the company before the game began, "and Mr. Sutherland holding several hands, took what Dalrymple had set. At last he refused to answer the other's main which so provoked Dalrymple" that he used words implying a denial of the legitimacy of Mr Sutherland.

In the year 1722 only one course was open to the insulted gentleman. He made no immediate reply. What he thought might, no doubt have been worded by the saying dear to Don Quixote—"Ahora lo varedes, dijo Agrages"—Now shall thou see, said Agrages. He rose and left the table. The party were sleeping on shore. Very early next morning Mr. Sutherland's servant woke Mr. Dalrymple with the massage which that officer must surely have expected. He rose, took his sword, and went "quietly" to where Mr Sutherland and death were waiting for him. In a few moments his servant, who must have followed to look on, came in saying that his master was killed. Mr. Sutherland was liable to have it happen to him to fight duels. He had already fought and wounded one Mitchell. After the slaying of Dalrymple, he was tried by court martial, and condemned to death for "sending a challenge contrary to the Articles of War and the Custom of the Navy." The reader will hardly need to be told that he was not executed. The sentence required confirmation by the authorities in England, and he remained in the ship till she returned home. She touched at Barbadoes on her way and Sutherland escaped. no doubt with the connivance of the captain, and remained in the island till he received his pardon from the King. The opponents were both lieutenants, but it was not then, nor for long afterwards, the custom to name and officer by his rank. Rodney refers to the admiral who commanded on the North American station as Mr. Arbuthnot.

Mathews' commission in the East Indies was rich in scandals. Duels were not the worst of them. Yet the story of Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Stepney has something more painful in it than the shabby tale of the commodre's "interlopins" in the Company's trade. Mr. Berkeley, 'nephew of Lord Berkeley," was, teste Clement Downing, a gallant and brave young man, tho not much acquainted with our sea matters," kind to the crew and "well beloved." Mr, Stepney was "as fine an officer as England bred" for "forcast and good behaviour to all men in general." These two, gentlemen both, good fellows both had a dispute touching the drinking of a lady's health, and on it they fought. Both were wounded, and Stepney died sometime after, "lamented from the captain to the meanest man in the ship." Mr. Berkeley came to no harm, because the doctor testified that Stepney had not died of his wound.

That doctor' certificate goes for two explain why the articles of war failed to stop duelling. Every excuse was seized upon to protect the duellist from the law, for public opinion was with him. These stories, which are but a few among many, ought to be "for thoughts" to those who may be heard to say that duelling tended to the production of good manners. It was not good manners in Berkeley and Stepney to quarrel over drinking a lady's health. Dalrymple was not restrained from behaving rowdily at the hazard table, by knowing that he was laying himself open to a challenge, nor was the standard of conduct of Mr. Sutherland high. He won his brother officer's money like a gambler, for they were staking above the limit fixed for a friendly game, and refused him his chance of revenge. If he knew that Dalrymple could not pay greater lossess, he ought not to have set him above the limit fixed by the company before the game began. By going early and sending his challenge at daybreak he took an unfair advantage of a man who had probably been drinking late, and rose with unsteady nerves. But we need not go back to Brantome writting 'D'Aucuns Duels' to learn that no tradition concerning the duel is worse founded than the belief that it was fair. The whole apparatus of seconds and rules was provided simply because men would not play fair if left to themselves—and it was supplied late.

Did Captain Timothy Nucella of the navy take no undue advantage of Lieutenant Long of the marines, when they fought in 1749 at Fort St, Davids on the Coromandel Coast? Let us see how the story looks in the minutes of the court-martial held on H. M. S. "Vigilant" on the 14th October of that year and preserved in the Secretary's In-Letters 5293. They agreed to meet, and to fight it out, what ever "it" was. It would appear that they settled to used all weapons, for they began by exchanging pistol-shoots. No harm was done. Long then drew his swords and came forward to close with his enemy. But he wary and foreseeing sailor had provided himself with a second pistol, which the whipped out, and he shot the marine before he could come within striking distance of the sword. It was smart. and in battle would have been fair. But was this provision and use of a reserve of weapons chivalrous in equal single combat? The court-martial which acquitted Captain Nucella on the ground that he was acting in self defence, saw nothing in his conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

We are much in the dark as to the antecedents and attecedent circumstances of the encounter between Nucella and Long. But in the previous year, and on the 20th July. a court-martial had been held on the Royal yacht "Catherine at Deptford, to try Mr. George Tymewell, secretary to Commodore Mitchell, for the "murder" of Captain Gregory of H. M. S. "Folkestone." The captain had had and unpleasantness with Sir Charles Knowles in the West Indies some years before, but it need not be told here. The minutes in the Secretary's In-Letters 5292 are full fairly written (which, by the way. is not the universal rule), and they reveal a whole passage of the life of the old navy, in a tale of quarrel, and of rage culminating in a clash of swords and in death.—"Blackwood" (a Naval Duel).

BRIEF AND PITHY.

The late Lady Dorothy Nevill's fund of anecdote was notoriously inexhaustible. Below are given some of the most interesting, including an account of her first meeting with Disraeli :—

DISRAELI THE DANDY.

One of the most interesting chapters in her memoirs is that which relates to Disraeli; for, Lady Dorothy was one of the great statesman's most loyal friends. Here is her description of their first encounter:—

It was at a party, given for very young people, that I first met Mr. Disraeli, gorgeously dressed, a resplendent dandy, as he was at that time. Chancing to be standing not far away, I heard him say, "Pray, who is that young lady who looks as if she had come out of a picture of George II.'s time?" He was told, and at once came up to me, saying, "You are dear Walpole's sister, and I must know you." Thus began an intimacy which lasted to the end of his life. To me he was always, not only the great politician, but the delightful friend.

ROGERS AND MOORE.

Another portion of Lady Dorothy's book tells of the famous people once to be seen in town. She describes Samuel Rogers (known as "the Dug Up Dandy") as "sitting crumpled up, as it were, in his chair, a little wizened figure dressed in a blue coat and nankeen waistcoat."

She actually saw a lady to whom Horace Walpole had proposed, and she had the pleasure of hearing Thomas Moore singing one of his poems "in a most expressive and feeling manner:" The lady with whom Horace Walpole had been in love was the last relic of the eighteenth century: Thomas Moore (had Lady Nevill known it) was the last of the bards. No poet since Thomas Moore has sung his own poems. With Thomas Moore died a tradition older than the City of London.

D'ORSAY AND DICKENS.

These were not the only famous figures then moving in society. Count D'Orsay, "indeed a splendid figure." was still to be seen ; and in a barouche in the park the magnificent ruins of Lady Blessington rolled past, all swathed in scarves and streamers, like "one suffering from toothache."

Prince Louis Napoleon was in London, with a bad reputation, and an engaging address ; and Lord Hertford, a shocking old man (he was Thackeray's Lord Steyne), was still alive, though failing. Later in life Lady Nevill met Dickens, on two occasions, at one of which he was glum and quite, while at the other he simply bubbled over with fun and conversation, talking in a way which resembled nothing so much as some of the best passage in his own books. He laughed and chaffed, telling me, I remember that he had a great scheme for writing a cookery book.

A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINER.

Lady Dorothy described her recreations as "horticulture, botany, and the fine arts," but in point of fact her favourite recreation was entertaining. Her house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, was one of the best liked in London, and her Sunday luncheons were brilliantly successful. Smart, clever, and lovely women painters, preachers, and politicians, actors, judges and journalists, soldiers, sailors—all people of light and leading met under her hospitable roof.

One of the two or three ladies responsible for the Primrose League she was broadminded to a degree ; she reckoned as many Liberals as Conservatives among her intimates ; and several Boer generals were among her guests after the South African war.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Here, finally, is Lady Dorothy's opinion of the Suffragette and her methods:—

"Heaven did not make woman insinuating and persuasive that they might be peevish; it did not make them feeble that they might be imperious; it did not give them a softer voice than man, in order that they might rail at him; nor delicate features to be disfigured by rage."

"Angry women forget themselves and the dignity of their sex, which has never gained much by scolding. The fact is that, in a great many cases, modern woman—in England, I mean—is spoilt."

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt" April 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" with the English mail of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow. Brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bidwell, Mrs. L.
Broadbent, Mr W. B.
Baildon, Mr. S. R.
Clark, Miss E.
Hardiman, Mr. J. J.
Lungley, Miss M. G.
Mann, Mr. G. C.
Mansfield, Lt. T. L. M.
Patonrel, Mrs. Le
Smith, Mr. A.
West, Mr. H. E.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Annandale, Dr. N.
Alexander, Capt. W. S.
Blunt, Mr. L.
Brerton, Mr. C.C.T.
Blower, Miss
Bates, Mrs. F.
Cartwright, Miss
Craven, Mr. A.
Cockburn, Miss
Drimmic, Mr. T.
Deakin, Mr.
Hince, Mr. F. A.
Harrison, Mrs. A.H.
P. Nurse and Inft.
Jackson, Mr. W.
Kanoji, Tal
Lindenbaum, Mr. J.
Mather, Miss M. J.
MacIver, Mr. S. W.
G. J. and Miss
Monteith, Mr. R. G. and Mrs.
Peters, Mr. and Mrs. F. L.
Pirrie, Mrs. F. W, and child.
Peare, Miss G. H.
Reynolds, Miss A. P.
Rosanis, Mr. M.
Tijima, Mr.
Verhoeff, Mr. C. A.
Vesay, Miss D.C.R.
Weatherley, Miss J. G.
Whittaker, Mr.
Whittaker, Mr. A.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Tenlon, Mr. C. A. F. Malone, Mr. J. A.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Vine, Mr. J. E. S.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Gribbon, Mr. W. B. and inft., Nurse.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Ashby Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Scones, milk bread and little dinner loaves — delicious and perfectly digestible — can be made easily and quickly with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

Follow carefully the instructions for making, given on every tin.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRS

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar-Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 15. BOMBAY, APRIL 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 1-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes.	85 1-2	unchgd	
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	90 3-4	-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63		
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-16 d		1-4
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-2 d		1-4
Bar Silver in New York	59		1-2
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-25	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin.	20-47 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York	4-85 1-2	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	3 15-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 7-8	nn	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 2-3	1-3	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 3-8		1-8

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by speculative selling.
Bar Gold. ...77-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unched.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 2,20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Quiet
Futures	Barely steady.
Manchester	Quiet but firm
Total Sales ...	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports ...	9,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·88+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	10·00 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·45	6·55	6·53	6·48
—01	unchgd	unchgd	—01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·37	6·25	6·16	
—01	+02	—00	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·13	6·12	6·11	
+01	+01	+01	

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·74 July 11·76
New York official Noon call May 11·71 July 11·76.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·24 July 12·14

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	34,000
" Receipts at " last year...	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" Exports to Continent ...	16,000
Spot Cotton	12·40 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	11·80 +02
Futures—Month of July	11·82+01

Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-2+1-16
Futures month of May ...	12·30 unchgd
Futures month of July ...	12·2+0.
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady

Liverpool, April 15.

Tone Dhoties and Shirtings—	Mutilated
Tone Cloths.	do
Weft American "54" ...	do
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	do
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 3-8
Twist " 32" W T C...	10 3-8
Twist " 32" B ...	10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	13 7 1-2
Twist " 36" W T C ...	10 5-8
Twist " 36" B ...	11 1-8
Twist " 42" ...	12 1-2
Twist American "60" ...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	24
Grey shirtings 38 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading ...	7 9
" 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13·8 lbs ...	8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ...	3 1 1-4
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ...	2 3 1-4
" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 48 yds Liepmann No 1500 ...	12 6 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	11 1-8
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ...	6 3-8
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Sellers
months ...	...Apr.-May
Water Twist American 20s.	10 3-8 pence
" " " 40s.	11 5-8 "
Mule " " 40s.	11 1-8 "
" " " 50s.	13 "
" " " 6 s.	15 "
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 5-8 "
" " " 5 s.	17 1-8 "
" " " 60s.	18 1-8 "

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months ...	May-June
Do. Name of Ports—	London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ...	31 3-4unchgd
Do Months— ...	May-June.
	London—Value

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs. ...	32—1-2
do Months— ...	Apl-May
Buyers &c ...	Sellers Quiet
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ...	Unchgd
...	.....
do Buyers &c ...	.....

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	28 unchgd
Do Months ...	April
Buyers &c. ...	Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 98 p.c. ex-ship.	49 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow, Gujarat, per 416 lbs 98 p. c. ex-ship ...	52 Unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May
Do Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...	45 1-2 unchgd
Do Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Amsterdam—Do e

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, pure 416lbs ex-ship ...	46 3-4+1-
Do. Months— ...	Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Linseed Calcutta ...	44 3 unched
Do. Months— ...	April-June
	London—Done and sellers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	41 7-8unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	6-12-9—0-0-9
April-May—Hull—Done—Steady.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...	11 1-8+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 3 —1-2d
April-May—Value—Steady	

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	Not received
Yellow Metal ...	do
Standard Copper G M B	do

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay Not received

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar O & F India(Double bags)... 13 5 1-4unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Only Limited business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 6 3-4—3-4d
Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Neglected
German beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 9 1-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10+3-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady.
E A & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 0 3-4—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 4 1-2 unchgd,
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Very quiet,

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—	
Do. 10 9—July-Dec.—Value,	
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do, 10 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value	
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do. 12 9—July-Dec.—Value.	
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do. 12 3—June—Value.	
Tone—Quiet—No business doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [16TH Apr. 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	74	86,307
P. B. and C. I. Ry...	47	57,240

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913	7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912	8 "

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 5 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE—

The tone of the market on opening this morning was firmer at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., ls. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The volume of business passing has been small. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
On-site 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 144 3-4
Shanghai "	... 196 1-2
Japan "	...148 1-4 to 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The marked opened steady at 95 7-8 for cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement, and has remained almost unchanged during the day, with a moderate business passing, closing as under.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 15 0 to 95 15 0
Settlement ...	" 95 15 0 to 95 15 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-4 lower at 27 5-16 for ready and 27 1-2 for delivery in two months. The fall is reported as due to speculative selling. New York was 1-2 down at 59 1-4. The local marked opened at 67 9-16 en-duty for the first settlement and after advancing to 67 13-16 close 3-16 lower as under. A moderate business is reported. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian " ...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 67 7 0
1st Settlement	" 67 10 0
2nd Settlement	" 68 4 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 76 13 0
1st Settlement March ...	" 77 0 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 77 10 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORTS.—

Yesterday the American markets opened easier, but closed a point or so higher for May and July, while new crop positions were 7 to 8 points up according to private advices. Yesterday the local market was closed, but as advised prices were easier, and this morning the market opened quiet at yesterday's decline. Business was done during the morning in fine Broach April delivery at Rs. 305, and May delivery at Rs. 304, At Colaba there was a small business doing in contracts and the market kept steady, closing as under.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton, by shippers and mills which holders have met at current rates.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 304-5 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	" 298 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 295 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 291 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	" 288 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	" 281 "
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	" 66 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 259 "
Sawginned Dharwar ...	" 297 Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	" 290 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Steady
Estimated Sales ...	7,000
Total Imports ...	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·58	6·58	6·56
+03	+03	+03

July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·51	6·40	6·28
+03	+03	+03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·19	6·16	6·15
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.

Ready ...	Rs. 7 12 0 R.T.
May ...	" 8 8 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market steady.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs. 8 8 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May	8 8 6 R.T.
Yellow Guzrat Apl.-May ...	" 8 8 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 57 0 0
Small White ...	" .....
Black Kutni ...	" 49 8 0
Yellow Higanghat ...	" 63 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

April-May ...	Rs. 12 14 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 36 4 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote :—

Bold ...	Rs. 50 0 0
Small ...	" 47 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady.
We quote —
June—September ... Rs. 8 6 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	" 5 11 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,692 1-2
Bank of India ...	65
Eastern Bank ...	186
Indian Specie ...	65 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	493 3-4
Madhavji Dharamsey Mill	1,405
Manockji Petit ...	3,165
Kohinoor ...	780
Standard ...	1,310

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	184 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	175
Bombay S N Ordy ...	255
Bombay Telephone ...	64 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,455
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20 1-4

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Prantej ...	665

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	11,133	bales.
Wheat	25,203	cwts.
Linseed	48,155	"
Rapeseed	8,492	"
Gingellyseed	2,219	"
Poppyseed	3,111	"
Groundnuts... ...	2,513	"
Castorseed	8,952	"
Rice	97,693	"
Myrabollams. ...	4,415	"
Cottonseed	22,844	"
Mowraseed	24	"
Gram	2,642	"
Joowar	4,718	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	704	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 15.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	34,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Exports to Continent ...	16,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·40
Future Cotton at New York May ...	11·80
Future Cotton at New York July ...	11·82
Tone Market at closing Spot...	Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ...	do

General Tone of Market :—
Declined on unfavorable cables, advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 15.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ...	12·30
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·21
Opening tone of Market—	Steady

NEILLS BROS. REPORT,

The crop prospects less favourable—Consumption 14 3-4 millions.

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 15.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Quiet and closed quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	Quiet
Total Day's Sales	7,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 "
Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	9,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10·00
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·88+1
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C	
G. O. C. Liverpool.	
Apr.-May	6·55—1
May-June	6·55
June-July	6·53
July-Aug.	6·48—1
Aug.-Sept.	6·37—1
Sept.-Oct.	6·26+2
Oct.-Nov.	6·16+1
Nov.-Dec.	6·13+1
Dec.-Jan.	6·12+1

Manchester piece goods market—Firm with no particular activity. Fair enquiry for shirting shooties. Grey shirting medium are easier with less enquiry.

LONDON, Apr. 15.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.	44 3 done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apl.-May—Antwerp	46 9 "
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—Antwerp ...	43 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Generally steady
Do. Tendency of the Market—	.....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ...Apr—	£ 24-10-0 "
do ... May-June—	£ 24- 5-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...Apl.-May —Hamburg...	67 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Antwerp ...	49 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzrat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apl.-May—Antwerp ...	51 9 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	Nomi
Do. Jamba Red— ...	do
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. Apl.-May—Hull ...	£6-13-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apl.-May—London...	39 3 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apl.-May—London...	39 "
Do. Club No. 2...Apl.-May—London ...	39 3 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apl.-May—London—	Nomi.
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Steady
Do. South Australian Apl-May	.....
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	do .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ...	7 5 1-2
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ...	3,900,000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports....	.....

LONDON, Apr. 15.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr-May	9 9 "
German Beetroot 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg. May	9 9 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...	13 "
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) May-June—	13 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F India Apl.-May	12 6 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June	12 6 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...	Apr. 12 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market...	Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May	13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June...	13 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet
Special Feature—General Report of Market	.....

LONDON, Apr. 15.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl-May...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June	11 3 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.-May...	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June..	12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May ..	13
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June ..	12 3 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet and unchanged.
Special Feature ...	

LONDON, Apr. 15.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	69	2	6
" Best English Selected.	75	0	0
" Braziers	82	0	0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	21	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	238	0	0
Yellow Metal			7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	17	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	6	0
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	6	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	1	0
Lead Pig English	19	15	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Firm		
Silver, Spot	27	5-16	
" 2 months hence ...	27	1-2	
Tone of Market— ...	Quiet with little doing		

LONDON, Apr 15.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 5-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 1-2
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	No buyers—Generally little doing
Rentes 3 p. c....	£ 86 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p. c.	£ 73 1-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 90 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 80 Days Sight	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25 25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·48
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 3-4
Interest day to day loans	3 1-4
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	3 7-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-2

LIVERPOOL, April 15.

Monthly Cotton Statistics for March.

T. CALCUTTA.

Cotton Price-Goods—	yards.
Bleached and White ...	20 60,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	105,500,000
Dyed and Colored	5,500,000
Printed	6,900 000
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	210,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	350,000
TO RANGOON.	
Cotton Piece-Goods—	yards.
Bleached and White ...	4,800,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	2,20 ,000
Dyed and Colored... ...	2 3 0,000
Printed	2,800,000
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	160, 00
Unbleached and Grey ...	80,000
TO MADRAS.	
Cotton Piece-Goods—	yards.
Bleached and White ...	3,300,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	8,900,000
Dyed and Colored... ...	1,600, 00
Printed	2,900,000
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	310,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	67 ,000
TO BOMBAY.	
Cotton Piece-Goods —	yards.
Bleached and White ...	17,400,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	16,700,000
Dyed and Colored... ...	10,800,000
Printed	16,200,000
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	4,500 000
Unbleached and Grey ...	800,000
TO KARACHI.	
Cotton Piece-Goods—	yards.
Bleached and White ...	16,800,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	2,900,000
Dyed and Colored ...	4,200,000
Printed	6,200,' 00
Twist and Yarns—	lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	80,000
Unbleached and Grey ...	40,000

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 16.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	Steady
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·55	6·57
May-June...	6·55	6·57
June-July...	6 53	6·55
July-Aug....	6·48	6·50
Aug.-Sept...	6 37	6·39
Sept.-Oct....	6·26	6·28
Oct.-Nov....	6·16	6·18
Nov.-Dec....	6·13	6·15
Dec.-Jan....	6·12	6·14

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 14th April, as compared with the statement of 31st Mar. :—

Liabilities.	31st Mar. Rupees.	14th April Rupees.
Capital Paid up ...	14,99,760	14,99,960
Reserve Fund ...	1 00 000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits ...	76,12,100	79,65,000
Current Deposits ...	17,43,000	18,34,000
Sundries ...	21,900	21,000
	109,76,760	114,19,860
Assets.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other auth rised securities	40,73,000	39,06,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	46,24,000	50 22,700
Local Bills Discounted.	7,28,000	6,74,160
Office Furniture and Fittings ...	23,000	23,000
Sundries ...	68,700	82,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds...	15,00,060	17,12,000
	1,09,76,760	114,19,860

CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

March 1911	...Rs. 20,35,04,000
Do. 1912	...Rs. 18,14,01,000
Do. 1913	...Rs. 24,93,72,000

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, April 14.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 19 3-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted fro a 1st April, 1913, to 12th April 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£985,918
Balance to be remitted from 13 h April 1913 to 31st March 1914	£20,634,08

BOMBAY UNITED S. & W. CO.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby-road, Fort, yesterday, when Mr. Mulji Bhawandidas Barbhaya, chairman, presided.

The directors' report of the company for the year 1912 showed that there was an available balance of Rs 1,66,103-5-2 which the directors recommended to be disposed of as follows : To payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share,..Rs.1,50,000; bonus to employes Rs. 7,500 ; and balance to carry forward Rs. 8,603-5-2.

The mill property, including stock, was insured for Rs. 43,29,300. The profits and fixed charges were insured for a period of twelve months ending 22nd April 1913, for Rs. 6,75,000 with the Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited. This policy, it is proposed, to renew for a further period of twelve months. The work of installing six new boilers, each of 200 lbs. pressure, to replace some of the old boilers of 125 lbs. pressuse, is now nearing completion. These boilers together with the new steel chimney and the new boiler-house are estimated to cost about Rs. 1,75,000. A weaving shed to accommodate 250 new looms is now being built, and it is hoped that they will work before the end of this year. Messrs. Purshotamdas Thakordas and Tricumdas Gordhandas retired from the board by rotation but were reelected as directors. Messrs. Furdunji A. Cursetjee Furdunji and Messes K. S. Aiyer and Co, were appointed auditors for the next year.

DAILY EXPORTS.

APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—21 bales wool, 55 cwts cow horns, 345 cwts animal hoops, E C Nanji ; 400 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 1,001 cwts oil cake, T Morrison and Co ; 243 cwts crushed bone meal, V Esmail and Co ; 17 bales wool, G Gubabchand ; 9 bales wool, M Balia ; 184 bales wool, D Koondandnal ; 250 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,600 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus ; 14 bales wool, the Bombay Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

City of Burmingham s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 200 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy.

Crosby Hall s—25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas ; 10 bales cotton waste, N Motee ; 15 bales wool, M Jetha ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 55 cwts gum olibanum, L Amichand and Co ; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram; 200 cwts cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 4,600 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus.

City of Burmingham s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Crosby Hall s—1,982 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—1,339 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 594 cwts staves of H. hds, 155 cwts H heads of empty hds, 121 iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—220 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

City of Burmingham s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram.

Crosby Hall s—50 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—81 casks goat skins, 226 cwts skin trimming, E J Mathews and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—2 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co ; 3 bales carpets, S Filzerbo 76 cwts waste rubber, R Park and Co ; 50 bales cotton cuttings, H Meyer ; 42 bales cotton cuttings, E Hayun ; 21 bales cow hides, 2 bales goat skins, V Esmail and Co ; 7 bales sheep skins, H A Oomer ; 58 bales cow hides, 5 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co. 45 bales hemp, S Ramrickdas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Maloja s—3 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Eaton Hall s—20,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, J M Billimoria ; 69 cwts wild mace, 102 cwts gum olibanum, 15 cwts aloes, 300 cwts turmeric. M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Shirley s—8,059 cwts cotton seed, M Vallabdas

Persepolis s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Serbistan s—13,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 7,000 cwts cotton seed, 6,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Serbistan s—4,998 cwts groundnuts, 8,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,928 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co ; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji.

Elsa s—500 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 100 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy.

Shirley s—150 bales hemp, K Visram and Co

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. PIONEER. H. C.

By beating the Pioneer Hockey Club yesterday evening the Grant Medical College qualified for the semi-finals. They have previously met and defeated the 1st middlesex Regiment, and the Calcutta Customs H. C., in the latter game furnishing the surprise of the Tournament. That they have a fine team was demonstrated yesterday when they defeated their opponents by five goals to one. Though, however, the team contains many good players, their success in the game against the Pioneer H. C. was due, almost exclusively, to two of their men. Easdon, who in the first half played at inside left, and in the second moiety changed to centre forward, proved to be a host in himself. His rapid rushes brought the Medical College no less than four good goals, each of which were entirely due to individual play of the right sort at the right moment. The other player who did so much for his side was Turner, the goalkeeper. Had it not been for his able defence of his charge, the intuition he showed in anticipating the direction of shots, and his judgment in choosing the correct moment to run out, it is quite possible that more than one or two of the large number of shots that were put in by the Pioneer H. C would have figured on the score board, and the history of the match might have been a different one. The whole side, however, excelled themselves. Wadia was as good as usual at inside right, and Eyles and Newlands, the full backs, were as safe as ever. For the losing side Rane at inside right played a very feeble game for a player of his reputation and was obviously out of practice; in fact, he looked as if he had not played at all during the season. Aziz at inside right tired early in the game, and did not show up so well as he has done in previous matches. The Driver brother worked hard, and Kapadia at left full back did great deeds at intervals. Canteenwalla in goal used at one time to play for the Medical College. He appears to have gone off colour a good bit since those days, s though he saved well once or twice, his judgment was frequently at fault.

The game as a whole was fast. The Pioneer H. C. put in some very strenuous attacks, and the most exciting moments of the match occured in the second half when they besieged the opposing goal with a vigour and insistance that deserved better success.

The teams lined out as follows :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Goal, Turner; backs, Newlands and Eyles; halves, Evans, Sweeney, and Wylde; forwards, Doyle, Wadia, Hildreth, Easdon and Rose.

PIONEER H. C.—Goal, Canteenwalla; backs, Kapadia and Chothia; halves, Doctor, Mistry and Divecha; forwards, Driver, Aziz, Driver, Rane and Choksi.

REFEREES :—Col. Pike and Mr. Singleton.

THE GAME.

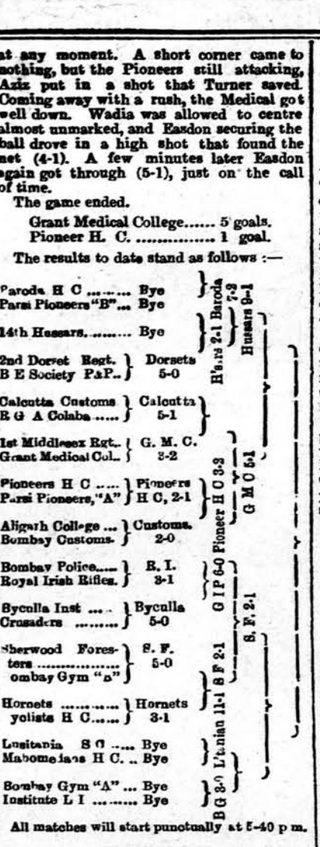
The Pionoer H. C. paid a short visit over the half way line, and then the Medical getting down on the left secured a corner. They maintained pressure till a long run by the Pioneers took them right into the opposing circle, and they were given a further corner. From the hit Chothia secured and drove the ball home hard and true, giving the Pioneer H. C. the lead two minutes from the start of hostilities (1-0). The Medical took up the attack, and Easdon was prominent. The College secured a corner and the ball hung about dangerously till Chothia cleared with a clean hit. Easdon presently secured and lost when almost through. Then the Pioneers were given a short corner, which came to nothing. The Medicals attacking, Canteenwalla cleared well. Soon after the Medicals lost an opportunity. Twice the shot was sent in. The first attempt was frustrated by Canteenwalla, and the second went over the bar. But the Medicals were soon back again. A hot shot by Rose was finely saved by Canteenwalla, and the ball went behind. A foul against the Medicals drove them back, but they continued to press, and Wadia was kept out by Canteenwalla. Another shot by Rose travelled wide. A fine throw in by the Medicals put the Pioneers up a little and Rane showed up once or twice. Play was confined for such considerable time to mid field. The Pioneers got up into the circle, but the halves were not backing up enough to push home the attack. The Medicals got away into the opposing circle, but lost the ball just when they looked like scoring. The attack, however was maintained, the Medicals getting the better of the exchanges. Chothia cleared well. Hildreth missed a pass, but the Medicals continued to attack till eventually the Pioneers got down, and the ball went behind. From the "bully" the Pioneers almost got through, Newlands just pushing the ball out in time. The Pioneer H. C. kept up and gave the defending backs plenty of work. Choksi was given "off-side," but the left wing soon after, getting the ball, sent in a good pass. Then the right outside Choksi put in a strong low shot that was well saved by Turner. Half a minute before the arrival of the interval, Easdon made a fine run almost the length on the field, and after getting right through tapped the ball in with one hand at an almost impossible angle (1-1).

The second moiety opened with a short run by the Pioneers, and then the Medicals getting away, Easdon almost scored. Again the Medicals came on and the ball went behind. Three minutes from the re-start Easdon breaking through, scored for the Medicals (2-1). A couple of minutes later the College came on again, and after one or two of his companions had missed the opportunity, Rose put in a shot that found the net high up (3-1). Up and down play succeeded till Rose coming up on the outside hit hard across. Shortly after the Pioneer H. C. got away with a good run, and secured a corner, which came to nothing. Coming up again, they worked the ball over the goal line. The Pioneers maintained pressure for a time without getting any real opportunities Then the Medical coming on, "sticks" were given against one of the Pioneer H. C. close by the goal line. Nothing came of this, but later the Medical getting well in, Doyle had a shot that hit the goal judge's chair. The Pioneers broke away at intervals, but seldom looked like getting through. Aziz had one individual run, but Turner running out cleared well. Hildreth was given "off-side." Presently Easdon got through, but failed to tap the ball in straight. Then Rane of the Pioneer H. C. got away by himself, and looked all over a winner. Turner came right out of his goal, and meeting the approaching forward, outside the circle, cleared well. Soon after the Pioneers H. C. got up once more and after some excitement J. Driver at outside left put in a hard low shot that was saved splendidly by Turner. Then excitement ran high as the Pioneer H. C. bombarded there opponents' goal, and looked like scoring at any moment. A short corner came to nothing, but the Pioneers still attacking, Aziz put in a shot that Turner saved. Coming away with a rush, the Medical got well down. Wadia was allowed to centre almost unmarked, and Easdon securing the ball drove in a high shot that found the net (4-1). A few minutes later Easdon again got through (5-1), just on the call of time.

The game ended.

Grant Medical College..... 5 goals.
Pioneer H. C. ..... 1 goal.

The results to date stand as follows :—


Baroda H C ..... Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B"... Bye
14th Hussars..... Bye
2nd Dorset Regt. B E Society P&P... Dorsets 5-0
Calcutta Customs R G A Colaba ..... Calcutta 5-1
1st Middlesex Regt.. Grant Medical Col.. G. M. C. 3-2
Pioneers H C ..... Parsi Pioneers, "A" Pioneers H C, 2-1
Aligarh College ... Bombay Customs. Customs. 2-0
Bombay Police..... Royal Irish Rifles. B. I. 3-1
Byculla Inst .... Crusaders ..... Byculla 5-0
Sherwood Foresters ..... ombay Gym "B" S. F. 5-0
Hornets ..... yclists H C..... Hornets 3-1
Lusitania S C ..... Mahomedans H C. .. Bye
Bombay Gym "A" ... Institute L I ..... Bye
Baroda 5-0 Hussars 5-0
H'ssrs 2-1 Baroda 5-0
G M C 5-1
Pioneer H C 3-2
G I P 6-0 Pioneer H C 3-2
S. F. 2-1
B Gym 3-0 Hussars 11-1
S F 2-1

All matches will start punctually at 5-40 p m.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SINGLES HANDICAP.

The following matches were played off yesterday in the Handicap Singles :—

"A" CLASS.

Portlock (Scr.) beat Crawford (+2-6) 6-5, 6-4.

"B" CLASS.

Burge (Scr.) beat Husbands (Scr.) 6-1, 6-4.
Crichton (Scr.) beat Wyles (Scr.) 6-0, 6-0.
Orr (+4-6) beat Bennett (Scr.) 6-1, 6-0.

Kennedy (Scr.) and Murray (—4-0) had a protracted contest which had to be abandoned without decision owing to light failing. The scores at the time were 6-4, 6-4, 6-6. This match will be replayed this afternoon.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th April.

NOTICE.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah Shoushter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5 12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-1-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Crete, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Selingrad (Moustapha Pasha) Gorna Djoumai (Djoumaibala) Lozengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demin Hissar, Dedeghadj and Nevrkop. Charges for above mentioned places as for Europe (19-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to International Service of following places Prisvicb, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kotchanka, Kratavi, Kitchevo, Vizes (Keorprulu), Bouchitron, Rotolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-12-12).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Turkish route restored (16-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinoila, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4 13).

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer "Homayun," under the command of Captain W. Jones, which arrived here yesterday from Jeddah, via Berbera and Aden, brought a detachment of the 119th Infantry from Somaliland, consisting of Major C. P. Pocock, Captain A. Boxwell, Lieut. C. K. Daly, two subadars, four jamadars, Assist. Surgeon S. Makn Khan and 356 men, rank and file.

LOVE MAKING ON THE STAGE.

ACTOR'S REMINISCENCES.

An observant student of popular customs who described a kiss without a beard as "like meat without salt," was probably correct within the limitations and conventions of his own age. "If I were a woman," says Rosalind, "I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me." But while the beard, with the passage of years, has gone out of fashion, the kiss lives on—lives ever. Woman, once adorer of the well-covered chin, now casts her affections on the clean-shaven and smooth variety.

As to the actor, he has become the stoutest patron of the barber. It was not always thus. Formerly, solicitude for a smooth face was confined to the "ladies" of theatrical companies, but then, it must be remembered, the "ladies" were grown men. We remember how the Merry Monarch, complaining of the delay in commencing a play, was informed by the manager that "her Majesty the Queen was not yet shaved," Our first English actress—she is just 250 years old—changed all that. Nevertheless she had to be apologisted for.

> 'Tis possible a virtuous woman may
> Abhor all sorts of looseness, and yet play;
> Play on the stage—where all eyes are upon her;
> Shall we count that a crime France counts as honour?
> In other kingdoms husbands safely trust 'em;
> The difference lies only in the cust m.

Woman's stage rights have advanced mightily, and to-day, in pantomimes and fanciful pieces, girls are chosen for "boys"—a happy selection against which the appearence of men as dames in pettic ats must be reckoned a feeble and ineffective set-off.

Love is the vital essence both of literature and drama, holding is unassailable a position as bread and-butter at the British teatable. What wonder that Mr. Forbes Robertson, in returning thanks to the members of the O. P. Club for its fine tribute to his skill as a player and worth as a man, allowed his fancy to lightly turn to thoughts of Love? He took us back writes a correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph" to the palmy period of "cup-and-saucer" comedy, when Tom Robertson's agreeable variant of Benedick's "Cinderella" acted as a tonic on the palates of playgoers, weary of "Adelphi guests" and "sensation surprises. "In 1873," said he—and he might have justly placed he date 'a few years earlier—" there was a romantic love affairs going on which caused a great deal of interest in society and among the public at large. The details of this romance are interesting, for the lady was only a schoolgirl and the man an officer in the Army. She was a very remarkable person in many ways; she had an abundant sense of humour and a most infactious and caredispelling laugh. She was very romantic; in sort, just a darling girl, and her handsome soldier-lover was much envied. You will ask what this little romance has to do with the drama. Well, it had a great deal to do with it, for the young man was Jack Poymz and the girl Naomi Tighe"

The love making in "School"—more particularly the charming scenes between Lord Beaufoy and Bella Farintosh—stand out in recollection as a sheer delight. They possessed an irresistible fascination then—they retain it now. For if the love scenes of Robertson, and the many writers who succeeded him, did not aspire to the dignity and picturesque imaginativeness of Shakespearean text, they claimed a modern, colloqial grace of their own, placing the 'old, old story" in a sweet new frame, and enforcing, to the "general joy," the incontestable proposition that "Tis love that makes the world go round."

MRS. ROUSBY AND ELLEN TERRY.

"The first lady I ever made love to—on the stage," said Mr. Robertson, "was the beautiful Mrs. Rousby." None could have fired an actor's romantic expression of ardour more effectively, for, though it was the fashion to be little this handsome woman in her powers as an artist, the memories of old play, goers will liner lovingly around her Lady Elizabeth and her pathetic figure as Joan of Arc. But one man in his time makes many loves, and both the Mary Stuart of Mrs. Rousby and the Chastelard of Mr. Robertson are almost forgotten in the lapse of years. "The second I was called upon too was no less person than Miss Ellen Terry, then only in her 26th year. It was in a touring company that I met her, organised by the great novelist, Charles Reade. We opened our tour, of all places in the world, at Astley's over the water." Alas! Astley's sacred to the prowess of Ducrow and Batty, and Cooke, is but "the baseless fabric of a vision" Yet, amidst all its animals, and sawdust, and "scenes in the circle," it frequently aspired to "nobler things," and it is a curious fact that the only produced play of a British Prime Minister—the "Alarcos" of Lord Beaconsfield—found its home—and a very temporary one—at Astley's forty-five years ago.

Mr. Robertson recalled the bygone days when an eminent sister in art sought to work him "lasting good." "I call to mind," said he, "that from Mrs. Kendal I got not only encouragement, but lectures. One was on marriage, and I recall the works she said: "Let me tell you, young man, you have got to marry, and what's more you must marry an actress, that, you may help each other in your art and work together." Well, long after I obeyed her benest, and it has turned out quite a success." In tendering advice, fruitful of happy results the sage donors bore in mind those ideas to which the has often given public voice. The public likes to see husband and wife as lovers on the stage. The proceeding conforms to the traditional if vague, notion that everything is quite proper under such idea conditions. Fathers and mothers of families bringing their children to the play, can point out with a consoling sense of conscientions repose, that the acted passages of the drama or comedy have their reflex in actual life.

STAGE EMBRACES.

The Keans, the Kendals, the Bancrofts, the Bensons—to quote only a few—may be regarded as practically stage inseparables. The rule, however, cannot be generally extended. We may have a Romeo too young to be the husband of a grilish Juliet especially if the lady happen to claim acquaintance with dozen summers as Maria Foote is said to have done on her debut. There must be sincerity and passion in the acting all the same or the scene loses its meaning. Old comedians of the Buckstone type never failed to embrace their stage mamorata with ostentatious emphasis. Their whole hearted energy often, during the mid Victorian era, to stimulate example in the bearden leading gentleman. How often has an intense scene.

The modern stage, which has banished the beard, has also condemned this inartistic restraint. To-day the love-making must be real and earnest, notwithstanding that the lady may be the wife of the musical conductor and her stage adorer the worser half of the wardrobe mistress. An American cynic once declared of a popular English comic-opera singer. When she kisses her admirer imagination stands aghast." But the task had to be performed as it has to be performed in scores of our theatres nightly. To the on looker the performance is more felicitous than to the actual participators therein. For, upon the fairest complexion of the sweetest stage star there must be "make-up," to counteract the whitening influence of the footlights, and to embrace a divinity compelled to summon the resources of art is not quite the same thing as kissing nature's damask cheek.

Mr. Robertson's early experiences of professional love making were cast in a chilly age. Nothing of intensity entered the mild amatoriness of such comedies as "School" and "Ours." The tender passages were "pears, prunes, and prism," as befitted an atmosphere of antimacassars and American-cloth chair covers. The beard went out, the clean shave came in. And thus it happens that the stage osculation of the hour has soul and realism in it. "When he wants to kiss you, kiss closed," was Sir Giles Overreash's admonition to Margaret, The moden player recognises the value of the precept.

ETON BEAGLES TO REMAIN.

HEADMASTER AND CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

Canon Lyttelton, the headmaster of Elton, has authorised the publication of a letter to the Rev. James Adderley in the "Humanitarian" setting out his view as to whether or not beagling should be allowed at Eton. In a word Canon Lyttelton declines to prohibit the hore hunt.

To the argument that beagling stimulating cruelty Canon Lyttelton replies that "the greatest contrast of all that could be noticed in boys' manners and dispositions during the last fifty years is the decrease of cruelty to animals and the weak generally"—a decline which has gone on since beagling was introduced.

Many educators are not without misgiving at the almost unnatural gentleness of the modern schoolboy compared with his forefather. How insignificant then must the influence of this land of hunting have been in the opposite direction.

Many things point to the fact that the human being in his development as an individual passes through the same stages as the race. I cannot else account for the single minded zeal with which I pursued rabbits during my boyhood, and I presume you were the same yourself.

The educator, adds the headmaster, is faced with the fact that a very large number of his pupils are infected with a crusading spirit against certain birds and animals. What is the best way of dealing with it? If he passed laws which forcibly snub it he is far more likely to goad it into undesirable forms of activity. It is based on such deep hereditary foundations that the suppressive action of a headmaster would have no effect whatever in mitigating the spirit itself, but would merely stamp on the boy's mind the conviction that the headmaster belonged to another and far less desirable world than their own.

In addition to this unanswerable argument is the fact that our boys come from homes where the instinct alluded to re eives ample and incessent encouragement, so that, besides alienating the boys by legislation to them wholly unintelligible, the headmaster would allevate a great many parents, which is not nearly so important as the further fact that he would be doing his utmost to create a schism bet ween fathers and sons.

Therefore, instead of stimulating the mischief we all desire to mitigate. I have adopted, and shall maintain the policy of allowing this form of outdoor exercise here, from which all cruelty has, as far as possible been banished and all that is healthy in the idea of sport has been encouraged.

The editor of the "Humanitarian" replies to Canon Lyttelton that not only have Eton boys become more humane during the period in which the hare hunt has been patronised, but a humaner spirit has become general. Can it be pretended that the sordid incident which was the cause of the correspondence—when a hardpressed hare, after twice crossing the river, again took to the water, and was "pulled under" by the hound—if substituted by a drag-hunt would lead to any such dire results as a "schism between fathers and sons."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.				
Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1994000	3355000	1361000	.....
In Mar. 1913		a		a
Bombay ...	1587000	Nil	.....	1587000
Total ...	3581000	3355000	.....	226000

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and Ten Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than E'mate
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	49030000	41805235	775235	.....
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913		a		
Bombay..	22038000	19538906	.....	2499094
Total ...	71068000	69344141	.....	1723859

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1913, and in the ten months, April 1912 to January 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1910-11 and 1911-12.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by Millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896].

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Month of January.

	1911	1912	1913
		British India	
Bombay	31425652	39078932	41552467
Madras	3879456	3749733	3630292
Bengal	3244694	3160347	3346100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	3315006	3637944	4040781
Punjab (including Delhi)	847783	7028 7	500061
Central Provinces and Berar	2279046	2.05092	3017822
Total	44491597	52324930	56087773
		Foreign Territory.	
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b)	2598338	*2691889	2655231
Grand Total	47089935	55319819	58743004

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Ten Months, April to January.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
		British India.	
Bombay	364623513	365029536	409230143
Madras	34426647	35414808	38150142
Bengal	32261501	284717 8	31819131
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	29931457	32709 9	36172084
Punjab (including Delhi)	6591515	5490045	4381928
Central Provinces and Berar	23944237	238181 9	27644223
Total	491778870	488435115	543877651
		Foreign Territory.	
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b)	27782502	28415580	30364102
Grand Total	519561672	514840675	577241753

(a) Figures included since April 1911.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the grey and coloured piece goods).

Month of January.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
		British India.	
Bombay pounds ...	14781745	15930205	15174771
yards ...	62482315	67973710	66217426
dozens ...	37417	48506	29961
Madras pounds ...	625878	701503	728473
yards ...	1969675	2260144	2318803
dozens ...	890	2443	7666
Bengal pounds ...	268884	228634	264367
yards ...	1483195	1155454	1317287
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) pounds ...	842340	821666	1000821
yards ...	3880613	3179506	4275721
dozens ...	4113	7664	3606
Punjab (including Delhi) pounds ...	22680	43694	91553
yards ...	57398	115172	349748
dozens ...	5	... ..	488
Central Provinces and Berar. pounds ...	963939	974648	1238857
yards ...	3595725	3649161	4681689
dozens ...	531	648	872
Total pounds ...	17505466	18706103	18478842
yards ...	73968921	78334147	79116174
dozens ...	42956	59256	47588
		Foreign Territory.	
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, (a) and Pondicherry (b).			
pounds ...	1282714	1140516	1135741*
yards ...	5641315	4431563	4240301
dozens ...	2040	1898	3475
Grand Tl. pounds ...	18788 80	19840619	19614583
yards ...	79610286	82764710	83680204
dozens ...	44996	61154	51163

Ten Months, April to January.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
		British India	
Bombay pounds ...	174188846	185347601	198727552
yards ...	748606690	801462750	882082650
dozens ...	576781	468454	415201
Madras pounds ...	6172297	6422148	7626742
yards ...	19542763	20613577	25610788
dozens ...	24249	31036	53453
Bengal pounds ...	2426132	2083977	3328184
yards ...	13396041	12175856	17305922
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara). pounds ...	8223531	7860987	8702956
yards ...	32864612	32335881	37499608
dozens ...	44361	46619	67071
Punjab (including Delhi) pounds ...	353277	547993	803495
yards ...	1017868	1567844	2163903
dozens ...	133	1880	5499
Central Provinces and Berar pounds ...	9501978	10171957	10705012
yards ...	36059032	39265235	40559442
dozens ...	4891	7028	7599
Total... pounds ...	200866056	212484663	229893941
yards ...	851487006	907420643	986082313
dozens ...	650415	55 017	548773
		Foreign Territory.	
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b).			
pounds ...	12517020	12107197	14150790
yards ...	51433365	47901354	54843131
dozens ...	51850	43268	48550
Grand Total. pounds ...	213383067	224541860	244044731
yards ...	902925371	955321997	1040925444
dozens ...	702265	598285	595323

(a) From the month of August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

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Want of Self-Confidence
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Kidney Disorders

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Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
,, ,, White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White. (very old)	2	8
Mores, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
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New Premiums (1911) ...	16 Lakhs ,,
Annual Income	2¼ Crores ,,
Assets	9 ,, ,,
Total Payments under Policies	42 ,, ,,
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	66 Lakhs ,,

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE.....	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	do
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4	4	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	10	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 17th April, 1913.

A CONSERVATIVE REVOLT.

CAREFUL perusal of the comments of the Home Press upon the recent Kendal election, shows that the significance of the event has not been lost sight of. Such a result was to be expected sooner or later. It has been pointed out in these columns several times within the last twelve months that the officials of the Unionist party were out of touch with feeling in the country, and that what ought to be the strongest influence in British politics was, for the time being, dormant. Confirmation of this view came with unexpected suddenness a few weeks ago from within the party itself, in the fortunes of which a crisis was only averted by the surrender of the leaders to the opinions of the members. It was then proved so clearly that not the country only but the Unionists themselves were opposed to taxes upon food, that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law had no alternative but to surrender or to resign. In Parliament itself the food-taxers were found to be a mere handful of the great Unionist party. That they had managed to capture the machine and to run it for special purposes, was no discredit but a testimony rather to their energy and earnestness; and so little were Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Law blamed for the misunderstanding that they were unanimously asked to continue to lead the reconstructed party. Food taxes were laid aside for the present, but the taxation of such manufactured goods as the colonies could supply was, made a plank in the Unionist platform.

There were many, like ourselves, who accepted this compromise, but who would rather have seen the party unite upon some other basis. And now the Kendal election has come to show that there was good ground for our distrust. Here was a Unionist candidate who boldly ignored the compromise and pronounced for Free Trade. He was repudiated by the officials of the party who warned the electors and the country that he did not represent the Unionist policy; and yet the courageous candidate was triumphantly returned with a largely increased majority, to the discomfitment of the Unionists and the dismay of the Radicals alike. For, Colonel Weston had insisted quite as strongly upon the need of defence against invasion as upon Free Trade. Although he did not go so far as Lord Roberts in demanding conscription, he went a long way in that direction, and advocated the formation of a citizen army worthy of the manhood of the country. Other issues were not prominent in the election. A good deal of the result was no doubt due to Colonel Weston's personal influence. That is not a thing for imperialists to bewail; and the more we can have of it in politics and in Parliament, the better pleased we ought to be. But there is a limit to the usefulness of personality in party politics, for without cohesion principles will not prevail. And it is because the Kendal election is more than a personal victory that it has caused so much discussion at Home.

The principles upon which Colonel Weston won his election are just those upon which Disraeli came into power in 1874, and which would have been considered good conservatism down to 1885. In that year Gladstone confused the issues of imperial politics for a whole generation by raising the Irish question in a form so acute that it excited feelings and altered the disposition of parties all over the country. New terms had to be invented; and the old Conservative party, the repository of Tory principles and progressive statesmanship, became merged in the coalition formed to defend the union. For many reasons the attitude of the country upon the Irish question has changed, and it is admitted that interest in the subject is no longer strong. Anxiety about Ulster still nourishes dislike of the whole subject; but as a vital issue Home Rule has disappeared at the elections, and all parties are already discounting the effects of the passage of the Bill. The emphasis which the successful candidate at Kendal laid upon other questions shows it is not an isolated phenomenon, how parties are about to re-arrange themselves. The natural issue of imperialism versus parochialism, and of property versus labour, will again divide opinion, and the real voice of the country will be heard. As it is, the Unionist party is in the majority in England proper, and forms the largest group in the House of Commons. If the leaders and officers are wise, they will make room within the party for those who hold the sound, old-fashioned ideas which Colonel Weston has been sent to Parliament to represent. These are held by the great bulk of the English people; and so far as can be judged at this distance from the actual field, a policy in which Tariff Reform was left an open question, but in which an adequate army and navy and sound finance were insisted upon, would win the general election.

A SINDI MONUMENT'S DECAY.

THE Bombay Archæological Department seems constantly to be the butt of criticism, and the latest complaint—on this occasion of its tardiness—comes from Karachi. At Tatta, about 50 miles away, there is, among other ancient monuments, that beautiful edifice, which is known as the zenana tomb of Nawab Isa Khan. This, it is stated, is rapidly falling into decay, and a strong complaint is made that while more than a year ago, this monument was included in a survey which was undertaken in Sind and its condition was especially noted, nothing has even yet been done to repair the monument, before its condition renders its repair hopeless. Referring to the officer who made the survey, the "Sind Gazette" inveighs as follows:—"He saw a three-domed structure of stone, enclosed by a wall of stone, carved with indescribable richness within and without. He saw this pearl of chiselry falling to pieces before his eyes for want of simple renovation. He saw some of the most exquisite tracery that the hand of cunning man ever cut in refractory stone—tracery so delicate, so deep and so finely edged as to resemble wood-carving more nearly than stone-sculpture—he saw this poem of artistry tumbling in upon itself and crushing itself into rubble and powder, for lack of an embalming hand to stay its decomposition." Rumour in Karachi says that time is being wasted in correspondence between the Archæological Department and the Public Works Department. Unfortunately, the work of restoration seems to be urgent; and in a case, such as this, it is deplorable that the Archæological Department cannot be empowered to do what is necessary quickly without wasting time over an useless wrangle.

ASIATICS IN CANADA.

ACCORDING to an Ottawa correspondent, there has recently been a recrudescence of Chinese baiting in the Western provinces of Canada, and the regulations under which the Oriental is permitted to reside there are becoming more exacting. Canada endeavours to mitigate her want of charity by declaring that the Chinaman is less handsomely treated in the United States, because there he is absolutely excluded. In British Columbia he is said to get his revenge in part, for whereas formerly he was willing to work for thirty dollars a month, since the head-tax was imposed he demands double that sum. Still the Chinaman is preferred to the Japanese, and, although Japan is the ally of England, the bogey of an invasion of Canada by Japan is being employed by British Columbians "to induce the Canadian Government to build vessels of war there, in order to bolster up a declining real estate boom at Vancouver and Victoria. Of the Sikhs in British Columbia, we are told that they have about given up hope. There are still 2,500 of them in that province. They are not taxed on entering, but each has to show that he has at least two hundred dollars in his possession, and his wife, if he has one, has to do likewise. They work principally in the sawmills it appears. The Pacific climate agrees with them, and they are earning fairly good wages; but they feel that they have no future there, and their leaders say that the British Raj means one thing in India and another and a very different thing in Canada.

WEAVING IN MADRAS.

FOLLOWING the steps which have been taken in Bombay to encourage weaving amongst villagers, we see that something is now to be done in Madras. The other day the South Indian Chamber of Commerce was blaming the Government for its apathy towards industrial progress in the Presidency; but in this respect, at any rate, Government defended itself by almost immediately announcing a scheme. They are sending a peripatetic party of instructors to those districts, where weaving is carried on. There they are to show up-to-date methods to adult weavers and explain the operation of a warping mill. They will also endeavour to induce local authorities to open special schools for the education of weavers' children. This question is one of some difficulty. There is a very noticeable disinclination to lose the services of the children by allowing them to attend the schools, which are already open to them free of charge, and it is felt that to give scholarships to all the children, is an inducement which cannot be offered in fairness to other communities. As a compromise, it has been decided to confine scholarships to those schools where practical weaving is taught. Sir Alfred Bourne has shrewdly pointed out that the attendance of children at all other schools, where weaving is not known, may have the undesirable effect of giving them a distaste for the industry.

PARSIS AND PLAGUE.

THE Parsi community in Bombay has thought it worth while to issue a statement of the plague operations, which they carried out during last year. Its most notable feature is the still decreasing death-rate. Altogether 34 Parsis died during the plague epidemic, and this number was equal to 2·3 per cent. of the total mortality. As usual, there was a plague hospital in a building on the Parsi Punchayet land at Chowpatti, but into this there were admitted less cases than there have ever been since the serious epidemic of 1896. It is satisfactory to note that Dr. Sorab Nariman, who manages this hospital, holds the opinion that the epidemic is dying out. This hospital was open during the months, when the disease was most plentiful, and during the remainder of the year a special Parsi ward was opened in connection with the Maratha Hospital. It is hardly necessary to say that it was not required to any great degree; at the same time, the Health Camp at Chowpatti was continued and was occupied by a few families. The Parsis are to be congratulated on their sensible adoption of such measures, and on the beneficial result which they are producing.

BILLETING EXPERIMENT.

AN interesting experiment was made, by order of the Army Council in North Hampshire, the other day, when ten thousand soldiers of the Aldershot command were billeted in the villages and hamlets. This voluntary system of accommodating troops has never before been tried in England, although it is in common use on the Continent, and from the results of the experiment, it is understood, the Army Council will decide whether to adopt it for the next army manœuvres. It is claimed to be more economical and to have the additional advantage of popularising the army by bringing troops into closer touch with the civil population. It was quite optional on the part of the people whether they took troops or not, and no compulsion of any kind was brought to bear. Very few, however, refused to give the required shelter. Whether more economical than camping or not the system has much to recommend it as it will tend to popularise soldiering and give an impetus to recruiting, and for that reason alone the scheme is one to be continued.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

HOW PUBLIC OPINION IS MADE.

BERLIN, March 28.

The announcement of the coming increase of the German army has completely upset the equilibrium of the French Press. Level-headed Frenchmen must long have foreseen the moment when France must nolens-volens, recognise that it can no longer keep pace with a country with a steadily growing population like Germany. They must have seen that it is impossible for a nation of 40 million souls to compete against a country with a population of 65 millions, provided that the latter has no intention of letting this numerical advantage lie fallow.

The Nationalists continue, without intermission, to endeavour to lash the people up to the idea of "Revanche"; their one endeavour is to prevent the wound of 1870-71 from healing; everything that happens in the world is regarded from the one point of view, and that point of view is, whether it cannot be utilised in some manner to bring about the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine. Added to this, the internal political condition of France is such as to assist their tendency. Whenever some special cry has to be raised, in order either to support a Ministry or to bring about its downfall, the German spectre is once more brought upon the scene, and exploited for all it is worth. The result of all this political manœuvring is that France's past defeat is kept continually before the eyes of her people. In this country where, at one time, an altar was raised to the Goddess of Reason, reason itself plays quite a secondary role to the emotional passions. All this continuous stirring up of the passions has succeeded in creating a form of patriotism which is synonymous, with hated of Germany, and influenced by the state of mind thus artificially created French diplomacy seeks to do what is expected of it by working, with might and main, to stir up enmity in all parts of the world against Germany. In order to achieve this end, Germany is continually represented, firstly as being weak, and secondly as dangerous and bellicose. It is an edifying study to follow closely the articles written by the Berlin correspondents of the Paris newspapers. In the first place, they endeavour to convince French public opinion that German policy is a perpetual menace to the peace of the world. It is an absolute necessity, in view of the existing lack of unity among the different political parties in France, to keep this terror perpetually before the eyes of the French people. But, in the very same breath, the same gentlemen continue to reiterate how weak and incapable Germany has become. Of course they recognise that the wish is father to the thought, and that an opinion of this kind will be eagerly swallowed by their unsophisticated readers. At the present moment, when it is no longer possible to speak of Germany's military weakness, the French journalists have discovered a new field for their talents, and are giving their readers a harrowing description of the financial ruin with which Germany is confronted. For some years past the French correspondents have thought it necessary to devote special articles to this subject, every time that a German greengrocer fails in business with liabilities to the tune of 500 marks. The average reader contents himself, in such cases, with casting his eyes down the headlines alone, and is immensely impressed by the fact that his daily newspaper never fails to record "More bankruptcies in Germany."

It is extremely amusing to observe the manner in which capital of this kind is being made of the German Government's present intention to raise 1 million marks for military purposes, by means of a single levy on all fortunes over a certain amount, which plan is meeting with the fullest public approval. As it is evident that the possibility of raising such a levy is a better proof of the financial stability of a country than is the occasional bankruptcy of a small retailer of its financial rottenness, a change of front has had to be made. It has become necessary to influence public opinion in favour of the introduction of a three years' military service in France. With this end in view, the scribes of the French Press have had again to fall back upon the device of depicting Germany, in lurid colours, as a terrible and awe-inspiring military power, and are breaking into panegyrics in praise of German sacrifice; all this naturally in the hopes of persuading their French fellow citizens to go and do likewise. Naturally, there are considerable logical deficiencies in all these endeavours, but who can expect the average newspaper reader to bear in mind to-day what he read yesterday.

ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN ALBANIA.

The capture of Janina has made it evident that the western part of European Turkey is not completely available for the State of Albania about to be created. When determining the frontiers and the territories to be handed over to the victors, the great Powers will doubtless be inclined to pay special attention to geographical and sectarian factors. At the same time, however, they will not be able to ignore the manner in which the different territories are industrially connected; for commerce will be bound to keep to the routes which have proved most suitable, both from a historical and geographical point of view, for centuries. In Albania there are four centres of economic gravity, Scutari, Uesqueb, Monastir, and Janina. From the economic point of view, the least difficulty will be encountered in determining the southern frontier. Janina is the centre of the entire coast line between the two ports of Prevesa and Santi-Quaranta, and its influence extends northwards as far as Argyrocastron, and eastwards as far as the Greek frontier. Consequently, the unification of this entire district with Greece would produce no difficulty from the economic standpoint. It will be a far more difficult matter to determine the limits of the north-eastern territory, which has its centre in Monastir. From a commercial point of view, it has a natural tendency to gravitate towards Salonica, and it will be difficult to impose a dividing line of Customs between these two commercial centres. Ueskueb lies in semi-Serbian territory, and could perhaps free itself from its present dependence on Salonica, if the railway to Nisch, which was suggested four years ago by Austria, were constructed, and a foreign market thus direct thrown open. In the north-west, Scutari forms the heart of a closed-off industrial district. It would hardly be possible to substitute Antivari or Podgoritza for the former town. It would be equally impossible to cut off the flourishing commercial centre of San Giovanni de Medua from Scutari. The suggestion of well-meaning politicians to leave the town of Scutari to Albania, but to cut off its "Hinterland," and to hand it over to Montenegro, would, were it followed, result in the commercial decay not only of Scutari, but also of the open country thus handed over to Montenegro. Consequently, very much depends on whether Scutari can hold out until the end of the war, or is taken by Montenegro.

THE STRUGGLE FOR A MASTERPIECE.

For hundreds of years the altarpiece remained unnoticed in the remote Spanish convent of Monforte. Few were even aware of its very existence, when suddenly it become the object of a struggle between two countries. Dr. Bode, the Director General of the Prussian museums, than whom there is no greater connoisseur of the various existing works of art in Europe, was the first to become aware of the existence of this great work from the brush of Hugo van der Goes, which has so long remained hidden in the obscurity of a remote Spanish monastery. Several years have elapsed since he first entered into negotiations with the authorities of the monastery in question for the purchase of this painting, which he finally acquired for the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin at a cost of 1 million pesetas. No sooner was the result of these negotiations made known than a passionate protest was raised in Spain against the removal of this work of art from the Peninsula. Naturally, the pride of Spain felt itself wounded by the forthcoming loss of this great work; but the Spanish Government should have taken measures sooner for the protection of the great Flemish Master's work, and should long since have had it removed to one of the great public galleries. As a matter of fact, until Dr. Bode discovered the picture and set about with determination to acquire it, not a soul in Spain was in the least interested in its existence; but no sooner was the country threatened with the loss of this masterpiece, then not a stone was left unturned to render the existing contract, between Dr. Bode and the authorities of the monastery invalid, on the ground that the Prior of the religious house in question was not entitled to dispose of the work. The case was taken from court to court until finally the Supreme Court decided that the sale was a perfectly legitimate one, and as such, perfectly valid. Nevertheless, the Berlin Museum is not yet in possession of the picture. As a last means, a National subscription is being raised in Spain, which in accordance with the latest reports to hand amounts to over 13,000 pesetas. But in the first place, there is a great difference between 13,000 and 1 million pesetas; furthermore, it is not clear in what manner Dr. Bode's claim can be set aside, even should a sufficient sum of money be raised in Spain to acquire the picture for one of the public galleries. Consequently, it seems evident that the old Flemish masterpiece must ultimately find its way on to the walls of the Berlin Gallery, and whatever the Spaniards may think about the matter, the entire civilised world must, of necessity welcome the fact that a picture which has been lost to the world for centuries should finally be rescued from its obscurity, and placed in a gallery where it will be generally accessible.

And now the question is the work worth all the trouble that has been taken to acquire it? In order to answer this question, we must consider the exact position occupied by Hugo van der Goes in the history of art. He was one of the most important and original disciples of the school created by the brothers van Eyck. The main feature in all his works is the well known daring realism which characterises all the work of the Flemish school of that period; added to this, he possessed a certain vividness of conception combined with great imaginative qualities. As an example of his work, we may quote his "Death of the Virgin" in the gallery at Bruges which shows a strong visionary tendency. His best known work is the triptych in the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova at Florence, which was painted for an Italian merchant of the name of Tomasso Portinari, who was residing in Bruges about the year 1470. This work, with its marvellous realism and wonderful colouring, proved a veritable revelation to the Florentine artists, and the influence of the Flemish painter may be traced in the works of Domenico Ghirlandajo and others. The group of shepherds in the middle panel of this altarpiece, who are depicted as hastening to the adoration of the Holy Child, and suddenly falling on their knees before him, is marvellous effective in its realism, as is also the man with a shovel, a vivid figure and one full of character.

L. ASCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Caledonia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 15th.

THE BALKAN ARMISTICE.

NOT YET REACHED BUT IMMINENT.

COMPLICATION INTRODUCED BY ITALY.

MONTENEGRO SENDS BOMBASTIC MESSAGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.

The report of the conclusion of an armistice was premature, but there is good ground for believing that the Turkish and Bulgarian commanders have already broached the question, and that some form of truce has been decided upon, which is expected to be the precursor of a definite suspension of hostilities.

LONDON, April 16.

Reuter learns that diplomatic quarters expect that the peace delegates will shortly assemble in London.

CETINJE, April 16.

The Montenegrin Government has telegraphed to its representatives abroad that Montenegro rejects the idea of monetary compensation for the loss of Scutari, as deeply wounding to the honour and the glorious history of the Montenegrin people. Montenegro will only yield Scutari to overwhelming force.

ROME, April 16.

The *Tribuna* says Italy will oppose with all her force the annexation by Greece of the Lemnos, Samothrace, Chios, Mitylene, Kos and Rhodes islands and also part of the Adriatic coast opposite Corfu.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

CALIFORNIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS NEW LAW.

SACRAMENTO, April 16.

The Californian Assembly has adopted the Anti-Alien Land Ownership Bill by 58 votes to 15.

SACRAMENTO, April. 16.

The Anti-Alien Bill, as amended, has been passed. It prohibits ownership of land by all aliens, who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan conferred with Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, yesterday, it is understood, with the purpose of ascertaining whether the Bill, passed in Sacramento, as amended, is still objectionable to Japan. It is said that the Japanese Ambassador indicated that further changes must be made, placing all aliens on equality, before the Bill is acceptable. It is pointed out that Europeans are eligible for citizenship, but Japanese are not.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

INCREASE OF NUMBER OF LAW LORDS.

LONDON, April 15.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, increasing the number of Law Lords from four to six, as a great step towards giving effect to the resolution of the Imperial Conference recommending the addition of two English judges, and that the Court sit successively in the House of Lords for United Kingdom appeals and in the Privy Council for Colonial appeals.

IRISH LAND STOCK.

LONDON, April 16.

The Treasury announces the creation of two and half millions 3 per cent. Irish Guaranteed Land Stock.

JAPANESE LOAN.

TOKIO, April 16.

A five per cent. loan of seventy-seven million yen is being issued in Paris, of which seventy million yen is for the redemption of railway bonds.

GERMAN PRINCESS'S WEDDING.

LONDON, April 16.

Although nothing is yet settled, it is believed that the Tsar of Russia and the Emperor Francis Ferdinand will be among the guests of the Kaiser at the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise. There is already much speculation in the newspapers as to the result of their meeting with the Kaiser and King George.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

LONDON, April 15.

It is reported that the steamer "Karema" arrived at Boston on Saturday the 12th instant from Calcutta with a fire in her hold No. 2, which has been burning since Friday. Steam is being used to extinguish the fire.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 16.

Mr. Blackett of the Treasury has been appointed secretary to the Indian Currency Commission.

NANCY INCIDENT.

ONLY A STUDENTS' POOR JOKE.

FRANCE ANNOYED AT GERMAN ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, April 15.

Official information shows that the Nancy incident was greatly exaggerated. Some students, in the gallery at the Casino, whistled and joked at three Germans, who were accompanied by two ladies, and followed them to a cafe and then to the railway station, persisting in their pleasantries. The students were slightly excited, and did not realise the bad taste, of which they were guilty.

BERLIN, April 15.

At the opening of the Reichstag, Herr von Jagow said that should reports of the Nancy incident be confirmed, it would be most regrettable, and would furnish sad evidence of the influence, which Chauviuistic agitations might exercise on the public mind and the danger thereof.

PARIS, April 16.

The German Ambassador, yesterday, called at the Foreign Office to discuss the Nancy incident. M. Pichon informed him that the Minister of the Interior was sending high officials to investigate the matter.

VIEWS OF FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, April 16.

The newspapers, while regretting the ill-timed bad taste of those concerned in the assault on Germans at Nancy, yet protest against the noisy exaggerations appearing in the German journals. They are also astonished that Herr von Jagow spoke about an official report, though they attribute this to a desire to obtain an easy passage for the German Army Bill. The attitude of the German Foreign Minister is held to be more regrettable than the incident itself.

Several French newspapers find in the incident new argument for reinforcing the French Army.

THE "TITANIC" ENQUIRY.

ANNIVERSARY—A DAY OF MOURNING.

LONDON, April 15.

A Parliamentary return shows that the expenses of the British Government in the "Titanic" enquiry were £20,549. The annual report of the Public Trustee, who administers the "Titanic" fund, shows that £28,627 has been expended in single grants, leaving £383,754 for periodic allowances, involving an annual outlay of £22,000.

The "Titanic" Memorial Lighthouse at New York was dedicated yesterday.

LONDON, April 16.

The anniversary of the "Titanic" disaster was observed as a day of mourning at Southampton. The local paper contained four columns of *In Memoriam* notices.

Altogether 810 claims against the White Star Line, arising out of the disaster, have been filed in New York, aggregating 13,907,461 dollars.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

PROHIBITION OF MEETINGS IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 15.

The damage entailed by the destruction of Mr. du Cros' house is estimated at £6,000.

LATER.

It is announced that owing to the recent scenes of disorder, with which the police have been unable to cope, the Government has forbidden the holding of suffrage meetings in public places in London.

AN OVERSEAS FLIGHT.

LAS PALMAS, April 16.

The work of inflating the German airship "Suchard" has begun. The weather is favourable, and it is hoped that the projected flight to the West Indies will begin to-day.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The slow progress made by the Tariff Bill upsets predictions that the Bill will be ready for the Senate on May 1st Several important schedules have yet to be discussed; notably, those concerning wool and cotton.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, April 16.

One million sterling of Buenos Ayres five million 5 per cent. bonds for the extension of the port have been issued in London at 99.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 15.

The Budget will be introduced on the 22nd inst.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, April 16.

The P. and O. steamer "Mores" to-day shipped £150,660 gold for India.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, April 16.

The Prince of Wales has arrived in Paris on his way home from Stuttgart.

BELGIAN STRIKE.

THE END EXPECTED SOON.

WORKMEN UNLIKELY TO GAIN THEIR OBJECT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 15.

A quarter of a million Belgian workers are on strike, whereas the Socialists anticipated that nearly half a million would come out. Both sides claim the advantage. The clerical newspapers describe the strike as a complete fiasco. Order is maintained everywhere.

BRUSSELS, April 16.

No great change is noticeable here on the second day of the strike. Order is everywhere maintained. Small parties of strikers are walking about the streets, distributing hand-bills and appealing to the workers to join them. The public services are working.

Work is practically at a standstill in the industrial and mining districts. The strike is only partial at Antwerp, where the Chamber of Commerce declares that work is proceeding. Several steamers are unloading with full gangs. There is every indication that the conditions will soon be normal.

POLICE TORTURE IN INDIA

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE DECREASE.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons, Sir William Byles raised the case of the police sub-inspector, who was sentenced in September, 1911, to eight years' rigorous imprisonment for torture, and who was subsequently convicted in February, 1913, on another charge.

Mr. Montagu in reply said: "Regarding an alteration of the law permitting concessions to be used against prisoners, the Government of India is considering the views of the local Governments, and hopes soon to arrive at a decision. We are enquiring of the Government of India regarding the conduct of an Indian honorary magistrate, who recorded extorted confessions as voluntary. The only satisfaction we can feel, and it is not much satisfaction, is that the number of torture cases is diminishing."

[The Police Sub-Inspector is one Balwant Konder Paole, who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for torturing persons in the village of Pimpalwadi, Poona.]

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS BRITISH POSITION.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

President Wilson, while abstaining from a public pronouncement on the subject of the Panama Canal tolls, has, however, informally indicated that he believes in an interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which would make it improper for the United States to exempt American coastal vessels.

THE BUSHIRE MURDER.

COMPENSATION DEMANDED BY BELGIUM.

TEHERAN, April 15.

The Belgian Minister is demanding from Persia five thousand pounds sterling as compensation for the murder of Madame Constant, the wife of the Belgian Director of Customs, on March 7th.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 15.

Mr. Walter Cunliffe, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England has been appointed Governor, and Mr. Robert Newman, a director, has been appointed Deputy-Governor.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 16.

The death is announced of Mr. John Westlake.

[John Westlake, K.C., LL.D., was born at Lostwithiel, Cornwall, on the 4th of February, 1828. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of B.A. in 1850. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854; and became Q. C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1874. In 1877 he received an Honorary LL. D. from Edinburgh University and a few years later the D. C. A., Oxford. In 1885 he was elected member for the Romford division, Essex. He was professor of International Law at the University of Cambridge from 1888 to 1908. In 1858 he published a treatise on Private International Law, or the Conflict of Laws. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas Hare, in 1864. He had no children.]

SIR LOUIS DANE.

PRESENTATION OF FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April. 16.

A deputation of the Punjab Association, Lahore, and also a deputation of the Sikhs presented a farewell address to Sir Louis Dane, who will hand over charge of the Punjab to his successor at Simla, about the 20th of May

A FRONTIER FIGHT.

MILITIA ATTACKED BY TRIBESMEN.

BANNU COLUMN WITHDRAWN FROM SPINWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The "Pioneer" says as there were no signs of further trouble at Spinwan the Bannu movable column was withdrawn a few days ago, but marched to Kapury, a point into Chippendiding, for a settlement with Darwesh Khel. Its presence in the district was opportune, as, on the night of the 14th instant, the small militia post of Spin Khaisora, a few miles to the north-east of the Datta Khel, in Upper Tochi, was attacked by the tribesmen, supposed to be Madda Khel, with a possible sprinkling of outlaws from Khost. The attack was beaten off, and the tribesmen disappeared on the morning of the 15th instant. As, however, this fresh disturbance has occurred, it is not considered advisable to withdraw the column from Bannu as that cantonment is somewhat short of troops, and the 47th Sikhs from Jullundur have been ordered to proceed there. This is all the more necessary as escorts will have to be provided to carry supplies up to Tochi to the moveable column, so long as it remains absent from head-quarters. The precautionary measures taken are certainly justified, as the attack on Spin Khaisora 45 militia post, shows that there is restlessness in the tribal country about Upper Tochi.

SIMLA, April 16.

A Foreign Office Press Note states:—All has been quiet at Spinwan since the 6th of April, but there was some sniping at the Datta Khel Post on the nights the 11th, 12th and 13th last, and at the Spin Khaisora Post on the 13th. The Resident in Waziristan saw the Tori Khel Jirga on the 12th and 13th last. Their attitude was conciliatory, and they have agreed unreservedly to submit to whatever terms that may be imposed on them for their share the recent attack on Spinwan.

The Spin Khaisora post was attacked on the night of the 14th last by a lashkar, the composition and strength of which is not yet definitely known. The attack ceased at dawn, and the Post has been reinforced.

NAGA TROPHIES.

HEAD-HUNTER'S GRUESOME SKULL BASKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Several interesting, though rather gruesome trophies of the Naga expedition have been brought down to Calcutta by Major Wilson, who was in command of the expedition. The one, which will excite curiosity until its story is told, is a skull-basket which, until it was captured, was proudly possessed by a head-hunter. Around the basket, which is similar in design to a small Manipuri basket, is hung a festoon of five monkey skulls, representing the number of human heads accounted for by the owner of the basket. Next, in gruesome importance to this, is a battle-axe with a streamer of red and black dyed hair attached to its handle, and a wooden shield for blade. On the latter are carved five images of human beings, who had been killed by the owner of the axe. There is also another battle-axe, similar in design, but without a sheath, two spears elaborately decorated with hair dyed black and red, two oblong shields made of rhinoceros hide with streamers of red hair, and a chief's cloth ornamented with cowrie shells and metal discs. Another formidable weapon is a bow made of bamboo with poisoned arrows. The bow is notable as a novel form of the cross-bow.

BIG POSTAL ROBBERY.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD OFFERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, April 16.

A communication has been received by the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, from Mr. W. L. Conly, Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer, Perak, in the Federated Malay States, reporting the theft of a registered parcel containing 25,000 dollars in currency notes of 50 dollars and 10 dollars each, from a mail bag at the Ipoh or Penang Post Office, or between these two Post Offices, on March 18th or 19th. A reward of 5,000 dollars will be paid by the New Zealand Insurance Company Limited for any information, that will lead to the arrest of the thieves, and the recovery of all or part of the stole notes.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

MEETING OF POSTAL OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 16.

The Public Services Commission having invited the corporate opinion of the officers of the Postal Service as a whole, or sections of it, representing different views, some of the Postal Superintendents and Postmasters in the Madras Circle met here yesterday and to-day, to consider what recommendations should be made for improving the service. Mr. C. A. Stowell, Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras, presided. Two representatives from the Madras Circle will be sent to the All-India Post Conference which will be held at Nagpur early next month.

BENGAL DACOITY.

ZEMINDAR ROBBED OF RS. 30,000.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY LARGE BODY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A daring dacoity was committed early on Sunday morning in the house of Bhuban Mohun Chowdhury, zemindar of the village of Barrikaran, two miles from Jhalakati in the Barisal district. About one o'clock in the morning a large number of dacoits, armed with all sorts of weapons, forcibly entered the house, and after murderously assaulting Bhuban Mohun and his servant, rifled the iron safe and wooden boxes. The loot taken away by the dacoits is said to be worth about thirty thousand rupees. The dacoits appeared to be Mahomedans, some being well dressed but others half naked, and they spoke the dialect of the Chittagong district. No alarm was raised and the dacoits left the place unopposed.

RANGOON RICE MERCHANTS.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT AGAINST PROPOSED CESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 16.

The Indian rice merchants of Rangoon have submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma protesting against the temporary cess proposed to be imposed on all rice exported from the province, whether to India or to foreign countries, to meet the expenditure on communications, i.e., construction and up-keep of roads in Burma. The memorialists submit that the initial expenditure of the opening up of communications should be met by grants from the Imperial funds by means of which the sister provinces have already been provided with communications. They urge that Government have not made out a strong case to tax rice, and the benefits to the paddy trade will be very small and remote, Burma rice not having any monopoly of the market.

DECLINE IN EXPORTS.

The memorialists have quoted statistics showing that the exports to India and the coasting trade have both steadily declined in recent years, and the imposition of this new levy would aggravate the decline. They further point out that the oil and timber trade, as well as the motor and automobile traffic need roads; and development of communications would benefit them more than the rice trade. The memorial concludes with the prayer that the export tax on rice shall not be levied as proposed, but that the necessary amount for construction of roads be raised by the enhancement of import duties or by the imposition of export duties on timber, minerals, rubber, etc., or by the floatation of an annual loan of three millions for about ten years, repayable gradually with interest from provincial revenues.

CHOLERA IN COLLIERIES.

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION TO THE RESCUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Cholera has been raging for some time in the Sym district of the Jherriah Collieries. The centre of trouble is the Bhelatkand Colliery, belonging to the Tata Iron and Steel works. The Indian Mining Association is grappling with the outbreak in a determined fashion, and Dr. Jackson, their medical officer, has done great and heroic work. Two other doctors have been deputed to help Dr. Jackson, and the outbreak is being got under control. No record has been kept of the number of cases or deaths, but they are stated to be very numerous.

DIVORCE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

At the High Court to-day a decree nisi was granted to Mrs. Canning, a musical artiste against her husband, a showman, misconduct and cruelty being alleged. They were married at Johannesburg and cruelty occurred within three months of the marriage, and continued at Bangalore and Calcutta from 1911.

VICEREGAL PARTY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AND STAFF ARRIVE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 16.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge have arrived at Simla to-day under the usual salute. The special train conveying the Viceregal party arrived at Kalka at 6-25 a.m., and the Kalka-Simla special left at 7 a.m. A forty-minute halt was made at Barogh for breakfast, and the train arrived at the summer hill station precisely at one o'clock.

DERAJAT LIGHT RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The light railway from Derajat will be opened up to Pezu next month and construction will be carried on to Touk.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting. . .

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

RANADE.

The circumstances under which the statue of Mahadeo Govind Ranade was unveiled, the other day, would have pleased the heart of the great Indian. He would have been glad that the work had been entrusted to an Indian artist, who has given us a faithful likeness of the man for the contemplation of generations to come. Mr. Mahtre is known in his circle as a sculptor of consummate skill, and his countrymen may do justice to his art by giving him similar commissions. A Parsi, Mr. Hormusji Wadia, asked the president to perform the ceremony, and it was an European who was invited to preside over the function. Thus, a cosmopolitan air was given to the ceremony, which was in keeping with the cosmopolitan mind of Mr. Ranade. He had once said that he was neither a Hindu nor a Mahomedan. That is, his mind was above petty communal differences and racial rivalries. Devoted as he was to the eternal principles of truth and justice, he did not care whither they led him; and whether they hurt any susceptibilities or injured any interests. He was devoid of race partiality or race prejudice, and therefore all classes, creeds and communities have honoured and revered his memory. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, who presided over the ceremony, delivered an address which was as thoughtful, as it was appreciative. I am disposed, however, to take exception to one incidental remark that Ranade 'had incurred the rabid hostility of those who are impatient of steady labour, and who wish to snatch cheap renown based on facile, but empty oratory". I do not think he had incurred the hostility of even these men, as a class. Excesses of individual bigotry might have been committed against him; a solitary act or two of his did come in for smart criticism. But I do not know of any steady on persistent animosity manifested towards him by a particular Indian community. Nay, this great Indian grew steadily in the love and admiration of his countrymen as he advanced in years, and as his wisdom mellowed with age. If I were to sum up his virtues and attainments in one word, I should say that he was an uncommonly wise man It is this rare quality in him that accounts for this love of truth and justice, his charity and tolerance, his habit of taking a comprehensive view of men and things, of making allowances for human frailties and infirmities, of discovering the element of good that may be found in any evil. He was really a great man, and the standard which we may apply to the conduct of the average man is not the standard by which he, in certain actions of his, can be fairly judged. I should not, therefore, attribute the Prayaschit which he performed twenty five years ago, at the call of his intimates, for having partaken of tea with some Christian missionaries in Poona as an act of moral back-sliding, but rather of self-sacrifice for the sake of those whom it would have been an act of impiety to disobey. I do not write this with the object of glossing over a fault; for if it was a fault, it does not affect in the slightest degree our estimate of the life and character of the man. Take another instance which, I believe, leaves no room for doubt as to his motive. He had engaged a seat in a first class railway carriage, but while he was talking with some friends in a second class compartment, a European entered his carriage, and throwing away his luggage, occupied his seat. His friends were ready to resent the unceremonious conduct, but he dissuaded them from interference, and he quietly continued the journey with them. It cannot be supposed that his inaction sprang from physical timidity. Charity and tolerance he had in ample measure, and these virtues are allied with love and pity. He was a philosopher, and his companions were ordinary mortals.

HIS CHARACTER.

To know him was a liberal education. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale was his disciple. Eminent as he is in various ways, he cannot reach the height of his master. It can, however, be safely asserted that but for the influence of Ranade's example and teaching, he would not have attained the position he has won. Ranade was absolutely devoid of affectation, or vanity, or self-seeking. He was a sage, gentle, modest, simple and unobtrusive. He was accessible to all, high or low, who came to seek his advice, and many a poor student was indebted to him for help and guidance. I used to see him take a solitary walk at Mahaluxmi, of an evening. He was big and bulky, his high forehead denoting a massive intellect. His look was grave and solemn, thoughtful and preoccupied. One might wonder if it ever relaxed into a hearty laugh. Great spirits," as Thackeray has observed, "are among the lonely ones of the world It is in the nature of such lords of intellect to be solitary, they are in the world, but not of it; and our minor struggles, brawls, successes, pass under them." It must not, therefore, be supposed that Ranade was unsocial. He had rather the social quality of the highest, such as might well accord with his nature. He was wise, as I have said, and wisdom implies charity, and charity comprehends the highest form of sympathy. It was a sympathy far above sentimental cant. It had nothing in it of the charlatan who seeks but the applause of the market-place.

SYMPATHY.

This sympathy is a much abused term. Many of us, when we clamour for sympathy, have no higher conception of it than superficial social intercourse. We complain that European clubs are closed to us, and we regret that Englishmen are deficient in sympathy. No self-respecting Indian should make this exclusion a subject of complaint. It is a purely personal matter. We cannot expect Europeans generally to mingle freely with Indians. Neither side can naturally assimilate. Sentiment, and, if you like, prejudice will come in the way. The natural conditions being hardly favourable to affinity, it is unreasonable to feel sore on the point. Are we sure of the existence of perfect sympathy between the various Indian races? Do Hindus and Moslems and Parsis foregather with a fellow-feeling which, even in its superficial aspects, leaves nothing to desire? Have we not our own prejudices and prepossessions? Have we not our own separate clubs, where we feel at home, as we can nowhere else? Nay, is not sympathy between the various sects of the same community, as for example, the Hindus, much below perfection? I do not much care for the sympathy which does not go beyond a hearty shake of the hand, and smiles and conventional greetings. I should long for the deeper and far more valuable sympathy, which was well described by Lord Sydenham in one of his valedictory addresses as "a subtle quality not easily defined, and is independent of race, or colour, or creed;" and he added that "true sympathy must be based on the power of feeling for others, and of appreciating the stand-point of others, when it differs from our own." A man may be brusque and hasty in his manners; he may not be polished in the popular sense of the term; and yet his heart may be full of true sympathy for people who are not of his own race or creed. He may possess, in some degree, what is defined as the patriotism of humanity, and as was remarked of Johnson, he may have nothing of the bear about him, but his skin. But most of us are quite content with the outside of things, and are happy if the skin is smooth and the touch is gentle. Sympathy, in its exalted sphere, is tolerance, and pity and forbearance. It has justice and truth for its foundation, and to my mind, Ranade had sympathy of this rare quality.

INDIANS & ENGLISH TRAINING.

Some of our greatest Indians have never been to Europe for study. Ranade was one, Telang was another, and Jamsetji Tata was yet another. Mr. Gokhale, although he has been to Europe more than once, received all his education in his own country. His mind and character had been formed long before he went to the West. Other conspicuous instances of such genuine home products in Bengal and Madras may also be mentioned. It was remarked by an eminent Indian in his evidence before the Public Services Commission that training in England was not indispensable for the production of the best form of intellect and character. He had evidently in his mind the instances of men like Ranade; and on the other hand, he had also, perhaps, in view the examples of not a few Indians who, although they were sent to England for education, have either turned out melancholy failures, or have soiled their manners and character by affectation, artificiality and a mistaken spirit of independence. There is something foreign and outlandish about them, which is not in harmony with their soil and race. Ranade was a genuine home product. Supposing he had been sent to England at a susceptible age for study, he would have returned probably a better equipped man. But would his mind have escaped altogether the influences which might have detracted from the simplicity and genuineness of the best Hindu character? Very probably it would. But the question raised by the distinguished Indian is too wide and complex to be decided one way or the other, by drawing a general, misleading, inference either from the example of great Indians who have never been to England for their education, or from that of youths, who have acquired a piebald character with their English training.

DION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday, I called on Mr. Lucas, the Traffic Manager of the Bombay Tramways, in accordance with the request of the Managing Engineer of the Company.

We talked about the advisability of using a sound signal to detain a car, into which passengers should transfer, and I send you herewith a copy of a letter on the subject, which I have subsequently addressed to the Traffic Manager, and which I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish.

Mr. Lucas informed me that partly with reference to the question of changing cars only at the place clipped on a ticket, he has lately been considering about 6,000 different possible journeys, a colossal undertaking in its way.

It is possible that some different method of issuing tickets may be tried in the not very distant future.

A system of adequately showing the routes and destinations of cars is being arranged.

The company has under consideration the issuing of approximate time-tables, giving also, information not at present obtainable by tram-users about rules and places of transfer and other matters.

The Traffic Manager said he understands that there is a general idea that the trams are driven recklessly. I assured him that I knew nothing of any such general idea. I was considerably impressed by what he told me of the large number of thousands of miles which the trams run before causing an accident to a human being, and the large number of thousands of miles they run before striking a bullock-cart, showing a highly creditable immunity from such accidents.—Yours, etc.,

J. G. E. METCALFE.

Bombay, April 15.

12, Bank Street, Bombay, April 15.

The Traffic Manager, Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.

Dear Sir,—With reference to my suggestion in my interview with you yesterday, that some sound-signal should be used to detain a car required to wait for transfer passengers, you said that the use of a whistle as in the time of the horse-cars had been considered, but had not been adopted, because drivers of the present electric cars have not a hand to spare to hold a whistle but this new does not appear to me to be a reason against using a sound-signal. If a whistle should be the best sound-signal, it could be just as well used by the conductor as by the driver; indeed, it would be more natural for the conductor to use it, because presumably he, and not the driver, would be responsible, for detaining an on-going car. Of course, a whistle is not the only form of sound-signal, which might be used.

There is no doubt that the adoption of such a signal would be a source of considerable satisfaction to the public by letting them both see and hear that their convenience is being looked after by the Tramway Company, and as the same time it would be a help to you in getting your men to work this transfer satisfactorily, which your Managing Engineer, in his letter to me of the 7th instant says, has caused you considerable trouble.

I enclose herewith a one-anna stamp for the fare which I did not pay on the 2nd instant, under the circumstances, which described to you.

I am sending to the Press a short account of our interview only vaguely indicating some of the points, to the particulars of which you asked me not to give publicity at present.

Please accept my best thanks for your courtesy in our interview, and please do not trouble to acknowledge this letter.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) J. G. E. METCALFE.

TROOPS IN PERSIA.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH REGIMENT AT BUSHIRE.

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The British regiment from Shiraz arrived at Bushire all well on the 16th

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

RELEASE FROM JAIL.

The Hon. the Chief Justice yesterday presided as Commissioner in the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Campbell appeared on behalf of Moolji Bhimsey Sha, an insolvent, and applied for an interim order.

Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of Bhagawands Haiwandas, opposing creditors, raised a technical objection to the petition, under section 19 of the Presidency Towns Insolvent Act, of 1909. He said his clients had been served with the notice and affidavit only that morning, but under the rule quoted they ought to have been served with the same, four days ago, viz, on Saturday last. Moreover, Mr. Justice Davar, who acted as commissioner at the last Insolvency Court, refused to grant an interim order of protection to the insolvent as he was in contempt of court orders. His Lordship had also made a note for the guidance of the Commissioner at the subsequent court to the effect that the insolvent should not be given a protection order, as he was in contempt of court.

Mr. Campbell stated that the objection raised by counsel for the opposing creditors was only a technical one, and that the opposing creditors were fully aware that the insolvent was moving the Court for an interim order, which was only for his release from jail, where he had been kept for the last twenty days. This period of his detention in jail had sufficiently atoned the contempt of court of which his client was accused. Further, the opposing creditors were anxious to detain the insolvent in jail as long as they could.

His Lordship remarked that the application before him was only for an interim order for protection, and not for the release of the insolvent. The court was unable to take action merely on the affidavit alone, and therefore the application for an interin order was refused. But his Lordship said that the application for an interim order might be renewed the next day, with the usual petition as required by the rules.

INTERIM ORDERS GRANTED.

On Mr. Motivala's motion, his client, Karamsi Hirji Shah, an insolvent, was granted an interim order for three months.

Mr. Motivala made an application on behalf of Rashid Rustom, an opposing creditor, in the matter of Mahomed Sidick and others, insolvents, and prayed for an order to examine witnesses as the insolvent had, at the public examination, denied having kept books of account on behalf of his firm. His Lordship granted the application.

Mr. Motivala made an application on behalf of Nagersi Pranalal, insolvent, for two months' extension of the interim order on behalf of his client. The application was granted.

A three months' interim order was granted by his Lordship to Ranchod Bechar Selat, an insolvent, on whose behalf Mr. Motivala made an application.

Mr. Basil Lang appeared on behalf of Kikabhai Rajaballi, who was judged an insolvent, and obtained an interim order for three months on behalf of his client.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Mr. Kapadia appeared on behalf of Alaudin bin Haji Mahomed Ebrahim, alias Bapusaheb Jilakar, and prayed for an order for his discharge. The insolvent speculated in cotton, and was heavily indebted to Marwaris from whom he obtained money at high rates of interests. Owing to his failure to pay the amount as stipulated in instalments, the bonds had to be renewed with the interest enhanced. His Lordship suspended the insolvent's discharge for two years.

Mr. Kapadia appeared on behalf of Mr. William Williams and applied for an order to allow the insolvent to apply for his discharge after two months. Mr. Williams was being prosecuted in the Police Courts and pending the proceedings there, he was not able to proceed with his petition for discharge in the Insolvency Court. His Lordship adjourned the hearing of this application till the next insolvency day and directed that the court be placed in possession of full information as to the Police Court proceedings to enable the court to form an opinion as to whether further protection should be granted to the insolvent.

The discharge of the following petitioners was suspended:—Bhagumal Kristimul, Marwari, for two years; Manore Dhamji Patel, for one year; Jiwava Pirund Albania for six months; and Mahomed Ladha Ghauzim for one year.

The following among others received their discharges:—Babaji Krishnaji Maykar and Panduran Babaji Maykar; Menasha Daniel Omerdaker, Harmusji Dinsha Baruchа alias Mistry, Shripati Amrutan Chowan; Sahadro Shiwdutt Halwai, Shadeo Halwai and Radhabai, his wife; Gutal Abdul Masolker, Isac Abdula Dali and Anandji Chathurbhuj Khatri.

The Insolvency Court then adjourned.

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Jayaker, instructed by Mr. Ramdutt Desai, appeared before the Chief Justice yesterday, and made an application on behalf of Mohanlal Nagindas, who was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the First Class Magistrate of Viramgam, in the Ahmedabad district on a charge of fabricating false evidence. It appeared that the petitioner had certain land, which he mortgaged and in connection with a suit he produced a false rent note.

Mr. Jayaker requested that the appeal right be admitted and his client let out on bail.

His Lordship admitted the appeal, but said he could not order the release of the accused on bail as an order to that effect should be passed by a divisional bench. The appeal was ordered to be brought on for hearing on the 5th May, when the Criminal Appellate Court wile sit.

THE POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., atttorneys, on behalf of Mr. Arthur Engine Wolsey, acting manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Co, Lt., applied for a warrant of arrest under Act 13 of 1859 against Harman Kall, employed in the above firm. It appeared that the accused was employed as a casting boss in the firm under a contract entered into at Brussels, between Messrs. Julien Kennedy Sahlin and Co., contructional engineers and the accused on the 3rd Oct. 1911, by which the accused bound himself to serve the company for a period of three years from the date of his arrival at Sakchi. The period of engagement had not expired when the accused left work without obtaining leave or even giving notice, and it came to the notice of the complainant that the accused had booked his passage by the Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Semiramis," which sailed from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Acworth said that the accused had been brought there under a contract and the company had advanced him £44 odd for his passage and travelling expenses as he had contracted to work for that period. He therefore applied for the issue of a warrant immediately

The Magistrate said that he could not issue a warrant under the Act, but issued an immediate summons which the accused obeyed by attending court.

The accused admitted that he left his service without taking leave. He said his wife was lying dangerously ill and he wanted to go home and see her before her possible death. He went away without informing the manager, as he thought that he would not grant him the desired leave before the period of contract had expired.

As regards punishment, Mr. Acworth said that he felt sympathy with the accused in the circumstances stated by him. But sympathy could not be extended in this case. There was a good deal of imported labour employed under the company. If this man had got away the other employes also might follow his example and run away and the company would consequently suffer. He therefore asked for a short term of imprisonment to warn others that they could not break their contract to without being liable for punishments.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN THE DOCKS.

Yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Gough charged a gang of eleven dock coolies with the theft of two cases of silk valued at Rs. 969 from the Prince's Dock.

The P. and O. steamer "Mantua" arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 8th of March. It took a week to unload her cargo. Between the 8th and 10th of April some cases of French silk were landed in "G" Shed of Prince's Dock. A couple of days after, two of the cases were found to be missing and no trace of them could be obtained.

On the 20th about 5 o'clock, some bags of cotton seeds which had been stored in the American Cotton Shed behind the "G" shed were removed when two empty cases were found lying among them. Immediately, Inspector Gough and Dy. Inspector Newby began to institute inquries and in a couple of days succeeded in arresting thirteen men concerned in the theft and six others who were charged with recieving the stolen property and disposing of it in various parts of the city. One of the thieves, a Mahomedan named Madasab, was arrested in a Hindu temple at Balgunga. It is presumed that the theft occurred on the 11th March and that the accused skillfully managed to remove the cases during the confusion at the time of unloading. A portion of the property was sold to some tindals and seamen, while the rest was disposed of in the city. The Police succeeded in recovering property to the value of Rs. 223.

In all, eleven men were charged before the Magistrate with theft and six with receiving and disposing of stolen property.

Of those charged with receiving and disposing of the booty two were discharged on technical grounds and three had been convicted previously. The case against the remaining accused will be heard on the 23rd instant. Three of the eleven persons charged with theft were discharged. Of the remaining eight prisoners, the Magistrate gave two the benefit of the doubt and the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from five days to two years.

A DOG STEALER.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Histed charged N. H. Foggle, a Eurasion, with stealing a dog of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Mrs. Violet Breag.

The facts of the case are that sometime ago the complainant lost her dog. On Saturday last the dog returned to her house followed by one Vinayek, a Hindu boy who asked permission to enter the complainant's room to take back the dog. He said he had purchased it from Crawford Market. The police were informed and it was ascertained that the accused had sold it to a bird and dog dealer in the Crawford Market from whom Vinayek had purchased it.

The accused was fined Rs. 25 with the option of ten days' rigorous inprisonment.

ROBBING A MILLINER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kassam Ismail charged Sheik Kurrim Sheik Kassam, a servant, with theft.

The complainant, Mrs. Aquino, a milliner, who has a business at Apollo Bunder, received Rs. 185 from the Post Office about half past twelve on the 8th instant and kept the money in a purse under her bed. In the evening she missed a ten-rupee note. About the same time the accused was arrested on the road by a police sepoy for drunkenness and misbehaviour and several rupees were found on him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' igorous imprisonment

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Hawalkhan, a Mahomedan was charged with having in his possession 288 grains of cocaine valued Rs. 36, without a license from the Collector of Abkari.

The accused was arrested on suspicion at Kamatipura yesterday morning, and on his person was fonnd the drug in small packets.

The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR THE LOCK-BAR PIPES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, chairman, presided.

With reference to Standing Committee's resolution of 9th April regarding the contract to be entered into with Messrs. Mephan Fergusson Proprietary, Ld., for the supply and laying of about 19 miles of 50in. lockbar steel pipes of British manufacture, the Commissioner reported that he had cabled to Mr. Midgley Taylor the details of the proposal and received a reply. He had recommended lock-bar pipes of British steel. He had informed Messrs. Mephan Fergusson Proprietary that their tender had been accepted.

The Committee recorded the letter, the chairman remarking that the matter had come to a satisfactory end.

As far as indication obtained hitherto, it would not appear that the last week's outrage at Khurja, by which a goods train was partially derailed, and the main line between Howrah and Simla broken, had any connection with the anarchist activities.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

At the meeting to which I have referred, a pious hope was expressed by Father Vander Vergel, the well known curate of St. Thomas's Church that the District Charitable Society might eventually become the only public body for the distribution of poor relief. If this could be brought about, it would certainly be in the interests of public morality. The people to whom doles are administered are almost invariably the indigent members of the submerged tenth of the domiciled, who live in the hideous rabbit-warren bounded on the north by Bow Bazar, and on the south by Dharamtollah. Mr. R. N. Gilchrist of the Education Department has recently been slumming is this region, accompained by a Catholic priest. He related his experiences at a meeting of the Social Study Society on Friday, and it was not very comfortable to listen to the sordid story of improvidence and feckless irresponsibility. These people are not given to drink nor are they the victims of any other big vice, they are just irresponsible. Let me give you a small quotation from Mr. Gilchrist's paper:—

"One wonders if any organisation could deal with them at all, for they seem as supple as saplings—they bend with every breeze. The worst of it is that these men, who presumably can do honest work, by their own lack of application become burdens on those who both can, and do honest work. Force is not a solution to the question. Forced work is not good work. It is unproductive as labour colonies in other countries have only too abundantly proved. What is really wanted for these men is a better appreciation of their positions in the economic complex. They are sensitive to a degree, so much so, that their character is quite untrustworthy, —their independence in small things leads to dependence for their very lives. It is by no means an easy matter to deal with, but it is really very difficult to characterise their actions of irresponsibility towards their families other than as criminal culpability.'

Such are the people who are the despair of the philanthropists. They go from one vestry to another, from one office to another, with the same whine for all but a different tale to suit the change of atmosphere. Charity thus becomes promiscuous and ineffectual, doing more harm than good. It simply aggravates the difficulty by increasing the irresponsibility and ingenuity of the beggars. Our successful merchants give liberally to every appeal, and even when there is no direct appeal. For instance, just before leaving Calcutta for good, the other day, Mr. Gresson, senior partner of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., ordered to be distributed among the Calcutta charities the whole of the fees due to him as Sheriff, in 1912; there are others, I know, who devote to the same purpose a portion of their director's fees; but does this help matters at all? Distinctly not. There is a growing opinion that Government should legislate to bring all charities under one central control, and in the District Charitable Society they have to hand an organisation, which, with a little reconstitution would serve the purpose most admirably.

The constitution of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance has been received without enthusiasm here. The selection of Sir Ernest Cable and Mr. Gladstone to represent Calcutta is not seriously objected to although it is pretty generally held that it could be improved by the substitution of a recognised finanaier for either of them. It is many years since Mr. Gladstone left Calcutta, and it is quite possible that he is out of touch with many things of great local importance. Sir Earnest Cable is the head of one of our most important firms; it would not be an exaggeration to call it the most important, considering its range. He has always been a public man, albeit his interest in high finance has not been pronounced. What we are really thankful for is that Sir Frederick Dumayne, the President of the Bank of Bengal, has not not been chosen. That would have been a farce. It is a curious thing in regard to the Bank of Bengal that certain firms have a lien on the directorships. It does not matter a hang if the representatives know anything or nothing of finance or banking, they are put on the board all the same, simply because the firms to which they belong are in the sacred list. To get in that list is not easy, for the kissing in this case goes absolutely by favour. For instance, it was only in February last, that the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Meckenzie was included. It is, therefore, easy to understand that it is the Secretary who really matters, and the Bank is not pleased that the fortunes of the Presidency Banks are in the keeping of a Bombay man. It is readily admitted that Sir James Begbie is sound enough, but then the Bank of Bengal is the premier bank.

OVERCROWDED GAOLS IN RUSSIA.

A medical report on conditions in the prison at Piatigorsk, the chief penal establishment in the Caucasus, discloses a shocking condition of life. The Commission of Inquiry was presided over by Dr. Pisniatchevsky, Inspector of the Caucasian Mineral Springs, and it contained a number of army doctors. They visited the prison in consequence of complaints from the local healty committee that disease was spread from it in the surrounding country.

The commissioner found that in one chamber of the prison market to accommodate nineteen men there were forty-five occupants; in another market for sixteen men there were forty-one occupants. In yet another, which was an underground sellar seven feet high, there were thirty-nine human beings huddled together. The place had once been the oven of amilitary backery, and was not meant for human habitation There had been cases of death from suffocation through sheer impossibility to breath air.

Only half an hour daily of out-door exercise was allowed to the inmates of the dirty, dark verminous rooms, which were so overcrowded that the men could not even stretch their limbs on the cold floor Eruptive typhus had infected all the prisoners. Several had become tuberenious since entering.

The so called hospital was only a storage barn without any kind of bed linen, towels, or garments for the sick. There was not even hay or straw in the mattresses; only dust, rags, and vermin. The prisoners' berths were laid out in tiers, the lowest 18in. from the floor and ranging right up to the roof.

M. Karaouloff, member of the Duma for the district, has entered an interpellation to the Government on prison conditions based on this report.

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CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry into the affair of the Institute at Bangalore are not to be open to the public.

General Chung, with the remainder of his party, crossed the frontier and reached Gnatong en route for Calcutta and China on the 14th instant.

It is reported from Burma that the 25th Mule Corps, while on march to the north east of Myitkyina, was attacked by a small party of local tribesmen. The attack was easily beaten off.

The weather conditions experienced in Colombo for the past twenty-four hours, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 11th instant, indicate the arrival of the Little Monsoon, although the dominant direction of the wind is W. N. W.

Experiments will shortly be made by the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces towards eradicating the baisuri weed by which some of the Doab districts are infested by steam ploughing. Though it has been found amenable to deep ploughing, the opperations when undertaken with bullocks have been found to be too slow and expensive to commend themselves to cultivators generally.

In spite of the transfer of the capital says the "Englishman" and also the large number of residential buildings and flats in Calcutta that have recently been erected or are in course of construction, the housing problem is as sore a question as it has ever been, and there is no indication of a decline in rents. Nor does there seem to be any immediate prospect of the congested parts of the city being relieved.

The east is clearly no place for bookmakers says the "Englishman" The Bombay Government has nearly killed the "profession." The Bengal Government has sought to do likewise and will probably succeed, and now the Straits Government has read for the first time the Betting Ordinance Amendment Bill, the object of which is to so strengthen the provisions of the original bill as to do away with all professional (bookmaking) betting.

A correspondent writes:—At a little station not nearly one hundred miles from the Frontier a league of ladies has been formed, each member of which wears a little medallion on her chain. On one side of the medallion are inscribed the stirring words "Be not angry with the Cook or Dhobi" and on the other the simple precept "Don't talk "jharans." The league started without a name, but apparently some envious person of the opposite sex has bestowed on it the title of "The League of Mercy"

The subsidies allowed by the Portuguese Government under the Concordat for the support of Indian Missions continued to be paid for some time after Portugal became a republic, says a Madras telegram. Subsequently they were stopped, and the expenditure in this connection was not budgeted except for the Damaun Diocese. It is understood that these subsidies, payment of which was suspended for a period of three months, are to be renewed for all the three Dioceses in India, viz. Cochin, Mylapore and Damaun.

Owing to various dutiable goods such as opium, ganja, cocaine, jewellery, etc., being smuggled into Ceylon from India and elsewhere, the Collector of Customs at Colombo recommends the establishment of a preventive service and the closing of the entire area abutting on the harbour. At present the risk of detection is not great, with the foreshore from the passenger jetty to Mutwal open for anyone to land, while the strict supervision of the host of dubashes, stevedores and the large coaling force regularly in touch with the shipping is, under present conditions, impossible.

A Rawalpindi correspondent sends some particulars of great interest regarding the discovery of remains of the buried historic city of Taxila, a mile and a half from Serai Kala, near Rawlpindi. Farmers ploughing on several occasions found old coins there and sold them to dealers in Rawalpindi who are said to have realised a much enhanced price for them. It is said that, five to seven years ago some Tibetan monks visited the place and offered a very high value for the lie of land where the discoveries had been made. The story goes that this made Government inquisitive, and the monk, proved to possess such antiquarian writings that they were in a position to locate the very spot underneath which lay buried the ancient and sacred Taxila. So the story runs, Government purchased the whole tract of land. Excavations have been going on for over three months. It is said that the Government have already granted their sanction for the excavations to continue two years for the present.

At the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, of Bihar and Orissa a discussion was raised on the educational policy of Government. The Hon. Bishun Prasad complained that in the matter of primary schools the greater part of the money available was being devoted to improving such institutions instead of establishing new schools. Mr. Gait in reply pointed out that aided schools had hopelessly inefficient teachers, and, therefore, the multiplication of schools was not so urgent a problem as an increase in the attendance at existing schools and an improvement in the qualifications of the teachers. This reply seems to us says the "Pioneer" quite convincing and it is one that should be noted in other Provinces. The demand for the extension of education among the masses has been most sympathetically considered both by the Government of India and Local Administrations, but it would be a waste of money to multiply schools so long as teachers of the right stamp are not forthcoming. All possible use should be made of such primary schools as exist, the attendance of scholars should be stimulated, and a supply of qualified teachers should be provided as quickly as possible. The ignorant and under paid "guru" of the old-fashioned type must make way for the teacher who has received some amount of training; and when this latter class has come into existence the planting of new school-houses in the country side can be proceeded with. It is wiser policy to improve, say, a hundred existing schools and to fill them with scholars than to leave them in their present state in order that fifty more schools may be started. If primary education is to make real progress good teachers must be the rule and not the exception.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALA TOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co Crawford Market Bombay.

THE LATE KING OF GREECE.

SOLEMNITY OF THE LYING-IN-STATE

The Salonica correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on March 24:—The lying-in state of the late king took place to-day, the body being placed in the large hall which is the distinguishing feature of the royal residence. The scene within was one of impressive solemnity. The walls of the room were draped with national flags, while officers in full-dress uniforms stood on guard. The bier supporting the body was placed in the centre of the room. The face alone was visible, the body being covered by a Greek flag, on which lay innumerable wreaths. Standing on either side at the head of the coffin two were princes of the royal house, at the centre were two foreign naval officers, and at the foot were two of his late Majesty's aides-de-camp, and with drawn swords. Within the dimly-lit hall was a silence as of the grave. A foreign naval guard of honour was furnished by ships of the British, Russian, and German navies respectively.

Reuter telegraphed from Salonica on March 25:—This morning the remains of the late King George were conveyed from the palace to the quay. The troops of a whole division lined the route of the procession. All the town was draped in black. On the quays there were hangings of violet silk and velvet with shields hearing the royal arms. The coffin was carried on board the royal yacht, "Amphitrite," by the princes. The vessel then sailed for the Piræus, escorted by the British cruiser "Yarmouth," the German cruiser "Goeben," the Italian cruiser "San Giorgio, the Austro-Hungarian cruiser "Maria Theresa," the Russian gunboat "Uraletz," and the French cruiser "Bruix."

The date of the funeral has been fixed for Wednesday, April 2, in order to give time for the foreign missions to arrive. King George will be represented by special mission headed by Prince Alexander of Teck. Queen Alexandra will not attend her brother's funeral in person, but will be represented by Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister at Athens.

M. Jonnart, the outgoing Minister for Foreign Affairs, will represent the French Government as special envoy of the French Republic. Prince Henry of Prussia, who will represent the Emperor William, will be accompanied by Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland. Reuter's Agency announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph will be represented by Baron de Burian, a former Minister of Finance, and that the Grand Duke Dmitri Constantinovitch will represent the Czar.

The Greek Government has been officially informed that the Crown Princes of Servia and Bulgaria, will represent the rulers of those two countries at the funeral of King George.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A memorial service for the late King of the Hellenes was held at the Greek Church of Santa Sophia, Moscow Road, Bayswater, on March 22. The interior of the church was draped in mourning. A special prayer for the repose of the soul of the late King was offered by Dr. Constantine Pagonis, the Great Archimandrite, who was assisted by the Archimandrite Agathangelos Moschovakis. King George was represented by Lord Action, lord-in-waiting, who was accompanied by the Hon. Sir Arthur Walsh, Master of the Ceremonies. Queen Alexandra was represented by Lord Howe, and the Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for India were represented by Mr. Charles Clay. M. Gennadius, the Greek Minister, received the royal representatives Among those present were the French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Austro Hungarian Ambassadors, Countess Benckendorff, Mme. Gennadius, the Belgian, Bulgarian, Chillian, Cuban, Danish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Roumanian, Siamese, Swedish, Swiss, Uruguayan, and Argentine Ministers. The American Embassy was represented by Major Squier, military attache, and Mr. Cresson, wife M. de Etter represented the Russian Embassy. Many other members of the Diplomatic Corps were also present. Among the general congregation were the Lord Mayor, the Mayor of the City of Westminster, the Mayor of Kensington, Capt. Vigne, Sir Roper and Lady Parkington, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Sir Edward Chichester, Sir John Sandys, public orator of Cambridge University, the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, M. Metaxa, and many members of the Greek community in England.

NEW KING TAKES THE OATH.

King Constantine took the oath at Athens, on March 21. From seven o'clock onwards the Chamber of Deputies was surrounded by a great crowd. Accompanied by the members of the Holy Synod, the Metropolitan of Athens entered the Chamber at ten o'clock. A salute of 101 guns announced the departure from the palace of the royal "cortege." Enthusiastic cheers were raised by the crowds along the route, military bands played the National Anthem, and bugles sounded. At half-past ten King Constantine and Queen Sophie, accompanied by the Crowff Prince George and Prince Alexander entered the hall. The King was wearing a general's uniform with black aiguillettes. Queen Sophie, attired in deep mourning, wore the grand cordon of the Order of the Saviour. The Metropolitan offered the prayer for the occasion and then read the oath, which his Majesty repeated aloud. He then signed the oath, which was counter-signed by the Ministers and the Metropolitan. Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers were given by the Ministers, Deputies, and the other persons present.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for last 9 days ending 31st March 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the period	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Etings for last 9 days ending 31st Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	2374400	2215326	24827663
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	57600	571908	629508
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	4500	40703	45203
Total...	2956·78	2436500	2306587	25502874
Etings for crdg 9 days ending 31st Mar. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791·68	2344944	2175171	240 6555
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	55501	623507	679008
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	4489	44785	49274
Total...	2957·80	2401834	2212000	24824837
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P.Ry	— 1·07	+ 29556	701552	+731108
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 2099	—61599	— 49500
B.-Kotah Ry ...	—	+ 11	— 4082	— 4071

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Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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Influenza | Premature Decay | Neuritis | Rheumatism
Indigestion | Mental Exhaustion | Faintness | Headache
Neuralgia | Sleeplessness | Brain Fag | Hysteria

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NEW FRENCH CABINET.

REGARDED A STRONG COMBINATION.

From the Parliamentary party point of view the Barthou Cabinet comprises three Radicals, MM. Clotz, Minister of the Interior, Dumont, Minister of Finance, and Masse, Minister of Commerce; seven members of either the Radical Left or the Democratic Left—that is to say, groups in the Senate or Chamber which in practice now represent the old Centre—the Prime minister the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon; the Minister of War, M. Etienne; the Minister of Marine, M. Pierre Baudin; the Minister of Agriculture, M. Clementel; the Minister of Colonies, M. Morel; the Minister of Labour, M. Cheron And, finally, it comprises two members of the Republican Union in the Senate or Chamber, which is a group adjoining and partly overlapping the most Conservative Republicans, who call themselves Progressists, MM. Ratier, Minister of Justice, and M. Joseph Thierry, Minister of Public Works.

From the party analysis of the Cabinet some forecast of its future may be derived. Of the three Radicals in the Administration one. M. Klotz, who was already in M. Briand's Cabinet, is not considered a pure Radical by the Radicals themselves. But the two others. MM. Dumont and Masse, are important members of the Radicals or Socialist Radicals, which really means the same thing. They are in fact, representative members who previously pronounced vehemently against the return to the three years' service. They have now taken office in a Cabinet presided over by a Prime Minister who has pledged all his collaborators to support the three years' service.

But Paris was worth a mass. The two pure Radical members of the Cabinet were, of course chosen by M. Barthou to secure the support of the large Radical and Socialist-Radical party. The latter has already protested that the two members in question took office without asking the party's consent. All the same, I do not think write the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph that the Radicals will yet awhile go against the Cabinet. Neither of the two pure Radical Ministers had ever held Cabinet office before. On the other hand, the presence in the Cabinet of two members of the Republican Union, neither of whom likewise had ever been a Minister before will secure the support of most of the Moderate Republicans.

M. BARTHOU'S DANGER.

The only immediate danger to the Cabinet in Parliament will be exactly the same as that over which M. Briand-ell—protional representation—on which subject the Cabinet unless it discovers a compromise, will have a majority in the Chamber and a majority against it in the Senate. The bulk of the opponents of proportional representation are Radical Left, but it is one more example of the paradoxical nomenclature of French Parliamentary parties that the premier is not classed as a Radical. Indeed the Radicals still remember that he was Home Secretary in a Meline Cabinet, that is to say, a progressist, i.e., Conservative Republican Administration. It is for that reason that M. Barthou announced discreetly when he formed his Cabinet that he would certainly not take the HomeOffice "in order not to revive certain memories."

For the rest, as you know, the entire Cabinet is pledged to re-establish the three years' service, including the two Ministers who, before they became Ministers, were pledged to oppose it. I understand that in the event of Socialist eloquence obstructing the vote of the three years' service, the Government will, simply for the time being, exercise its right under the present two years' law of keeping the present year's troops with the colours.

The law provides that this can always be done without consulting Parliament at the discretion of the War Office. This provision of the law has never been made use of yet, but it will be used now. Thus, the men who would be discharged next autumn will be kept on until the autumn of 1914. Even Socialist eloquence will not avail against the voting of the three years' service by them.

In the meantime the Parliamentary Army Commission has unanimously thrown out a motion by a former Minister of War, M. Messimy. to keep the man on active service during twenty-eight months with the colours, to discharge them on Feb. 10 and to recall them for the grand manœuvres in August. M. Jean Herbette points out ingeniously in the "Echo de Paris" that from the Crimean War to the present moment every declaration of war or alarm of war has happened precisely between March and August. Europe may be assured that the Quai d'Orsay, under M. Pichon, will be in same hands. M. Pichon, a former collaborator of M. Clemenceau on the latter's paper, "La Justice," and afterwards French Minister at Pekin during the Boxer massacres, has been French Foreign Secretary for a longer time then any other living statesman, except M. Delcasse. He took office at the Quai d'Orsay on Oct 23, 1906, in the Clemenceau Cabinet, remained in the same department in the first Briand Cabinet, from July 24, 1909, to Nov. 3 1919, and in the second Briandi Cabinet to Feb. 25 1911, when he was succeeded by M. Cruppi in the Monis Cabinet, who was succeeded by M. Selves in the Caillaux Cabinet. Thus M. Pichoh was French Minister for Foreign Affairs during two of the most serious European crises, the incident between France and Germany at Casablanca, in the autumn of 1908, and the Bosnia-Herzegovina annexation trouble a year later.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

In the former business it was M. Clemenceau, the Prime Minister, who took the lead and obtained what amounted to an apology from Germany. But in the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis, when M. Briand had become Prime Minister it was M Pichon alone who conducted French foreign policy. He gave a very significance form to that policy. Throughout he remained closely in touch with Vienna. He never thought that the Bosnia business was worth the pother made about it by some of the Powers in the Triple Entente, and Count, then Baron, Aerenthal, always know that M. Pichon did not think so. M. Pichon did not invent, but he followed up the policy of the "interpenetration of alliances"—a policy which has its perils but also its advantages.

M. Pichon did not survive in office long enough to weather the Agadir crisis of the summer of 1911, but he was Foreign Minister long enough to superented the Commercial France-German negotiations, which, by accident or by design, led up to that crisis. But he never countenanced the curious negotiations carried on by the Prime Minister, M. Caillaux, over the head of his unfortunate Foreign Minister M. de Selves, in the very midst of the Agadir crisis, which might have led to much more than an interpenetration of alliances—in fact, to a betrayal of the Triple Entente. M. Pichon spoke his mind on this subject during the great debate in the Senate in February last year.

As examples of the interpenetration of alliances, it may be noted that M. Pichon is president and M. Barthou vice-president of the "France-Italie" Committee, recently formed for improving Franco-Italian relations, but it is surely scarcely necessary to add that both are as staunch supporters of the Triple Entente as M. Poincare. M. Briand, and M. Jonnart.

LONDON'S VAN HORSES.

THEIR MILITARY VALUE.

When the President of the Board of Agriculture is cultivating him—in common with others of his breed—and when the Secretary for War is coquetting with him and casting an acquisitive eye upon him, in view of his use in war, who shall say that the London van horse is doomed to extinction, the invasion of motor traction notwithstanding? This is no mere idle conundrum it is a practical question, suggested by the annual show of the London Van Horse Parade Society at Regents Park. As of old the Easter Monday parade was a great holiday carnival of splendid well-groomed horses, shining harness, an eager drivers proud of their animals. It was the best show of the kind the society has ever held. Each year the affair has mounted from success to success, until entry reached the robust total of 706—somewhere about 100 in excess of last year's record. The procession of horses and vans must have stretched well over a couple of miles. Higher, too, was the standard of merit, as was proved by the increased percentage of first-class awards bestowed by the judges. Somehow, also, in spite of grey skies and a none too kindly wind, the gathering of spectators in in holiday mood was greater than ever. Within that large section of the park involved in the parade, there must have been thousands of onlookers gathered. all deeply personolly interested in the London van horse and his driver.

Yet there was more than all this behind the parade. Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, whose department is interested in the breeding of horses, and Colonel Seely, Secretary for War, for whom the country's horse supply is of manifest concern, were both on the gronnd, to view the London van horse at his best and tidiest. All this would seem to point to the fact that the van horse has at lenght come into his own. Now that his brothers the cab horse and the fus horse have been so largely driven rom the streets by the taxi and the motor-bus the van horse daily tugging his load along roads broad had norrow and filling his humble niche in the commerce of the meropolis seems to have become an animal of some importance—of sufficient importance to be scanned carefully through State spectacles. And looking at him as he made his triumphal pogress through thousands of London's citizens, you could not help thinking that he felt his importance.

This idea of the value of the van horse as a national asset was the keynote of most of the speeches delivered at the luncheon which is customarily held after the judging in the pavilion of the Royal Botanical Society. The chairman of committee, Mr. A. D. Acland (of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son), presided over a company which included Viscountes Hampden (who sudsequently distributed the prizes). the Earl of Lonsdale and his brother judges, Colonel Seely, and Mr Runciman. In these circumstances the speaking was of rather more public interest than it sometimes is.

HORSE SUPPLY A NATIONAL QUESTION.

Colonel Seely, M.P., in proposing the toast of "The Society," said he was glad to hear that the number of horses on parade this year was 100 over last year's record, and that in point of condition and turn out they compared favourably with those shown at any previous parade. The primary object of the society was humanitarian—to secure that the horses driven about the streets of London should be well cared for and well treated; and he ventured to think it would be impossible to exaggerate the value of these annual parade to the horses themselves in the matter of their better treatment. He most heartily commended the society to those who meditated subscribing to any kind of charitable object, because, while the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals did much he was not sure that the London Van Horse Society did not do even more is securing good and kind treatment for our horses from the military point of view he could only say that it was of immense importance to us that in the difficult transition period between mechanical traction and horse traction we should have a large number of horses available. For unfortunately, it was the fact that in this country, as in all other countries, we were faced with the great difficulty that the use of horses for purposes of traction in peace time was disappearing far more rapidly than the requirement of horses for purposes of traction in war time. Every nation was faced with this problem—ours, probably, note in quite such an acute degree as others. He had had many conferences with London horse-owners—many of whom he saw present—and on behalf not only of the War Office, but of the Government, he wished publicly to acknowledge the great assistance they had given in making plans whereby they might keep a considerable number of horses, both in the country and elsewhere, available for Government service. And of all those who had patriotically assisted in this matter, no man had done more than their chairman, Mr. Acland. (Cheers). He asked them to drink enthusiastically to a society a which, besides securing good treatment for the faithful horse an animal which every Englisman loved—rendered good service to the country by the measures it took to maintain the horse supply during the present transition period. (Cheers).

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 2 days of Mar., 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the period ...	60000	137000	1000	198000
Or per mile of Ry.	63	145	1	209
For previous 13 weeks of quarter ...	270365	5982714	50656	6737023
Total for the quarter...	276363	6119714	51 56	6893023
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year*	88765	150432	8576	247773
Per mile of Ry. do...	91	159	9	262
Total to cor. date do..	282 53 6	6234398	106288	9165222

* Including March Supplementary.
Decrease for the period .. Rs. 49,773
Do. for the quarter.. Rs. 2,80,199

"KING OF CARD-SHARPERS."

CAREER OF "COUNT" RUDOLPH STALLMANN.

The Press of Calcutta, to which city the activities in India of "Count" Rudolf Stallmann, also known as "the King of card-sharpers" were mainly confined, published lengthy accounts of his career, on the occasion of his recent conviction at Berlin, reported by Reuter the other day, Stallmana's sentence was nine months for card-sharping.

This decision of the Berlin Court brought to an end a trial which had been before the courts, at one time or another, of three of the largest cities of Europe and Asia, London, Berlin, and Calcutta. It also brought to light the mysterious way by which some men manage to live. Stallmann, with his suave manner, would never have been taken even by a man of the world to be a common card-sharper, and even now that he has been convicted, there are probably scores of people ready to dispute to the Berlin Court's finding. That he was no ordinary gambler is shown by the fact that his victims were always drawn from amongst the higher strata of society. An accomplished linguist with more than an ordinary command of French, Italian, Spanish, and English besides his own mother-tongue, German, he found no difficulty in adapting himself to the requirements of a cosmopolitan world. Tall, well-built, with a high intellectual forehead, light-blue, greyish keen, and alert eyes behind a gold-rimmed pince-nez, a well-trimmed moustache, a military bearing and always immaculately dressed, Stallmann, so to say, did not look his part.

When about a year ago, Stallmann was arrested on board a streamer at Diamond Harbour, a Press representative saw him and came away with a thrilling story of political plots between Germany and England in which Stallmann of course figured as a secret emissary of Great Britain. The insistence of the German Government on his extradition from India was interpreted as a political vendetta.

ADVENTURES IN CHILI.

Later, however, he gave some glimpses of his remarkably adventurous career. Stallmann is now 42 years old, and has seen nearly every country in the world, from Pekin to Peru. According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," in his nineteenth year he was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment for swindling practices. After acquiring a knowledge of French and English he went to South America, where he took part as a volunteer in the Chilian revolution, then rode across the South American Continent, and engaged in hunting expeditions. In reply to the President of the Berlin Court, he said that he got the money for this on the strength of a fortune of £6,000 which he expected to inherit from his father.

Returning to Berlin, he engaged in business, but as he was already passionately eddicted to cards and games of chance, he went to Monte Carlo, having borrowed further large sums on his expectations. He returned penniless to Berlin, then moved to Paris and Spa, where he adopted the predicate of nobility. In Belgium, Stallmann founded several gambling clubs, and with about £5,000, proceeded to London, where he became "Baron." "If you call yourself 'Baron,'" he explained, 'you can get a reserved compartment on the railway, among other advantages."

In 1903 he went to South Africa—it was just after the Boer War—and speculated in mines. He alleged having made £20,000 there. During all this time he played heavily. In London he declared that he advertised his change of name in the newspapers, and as no one protested he felt entitled to call himself "Baron Korff-Koenig."

Bearing this title, he travelled to the Argentine, were he made the acquaintance of his wife. His wife, he declared, had expectations of a fortune of £1,250,000, but he indignantly denied the charge that he had lived on his wife's money. The newly married couple travelled to London, where they occupied a country house in the out kirts.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN CALCUTTA.

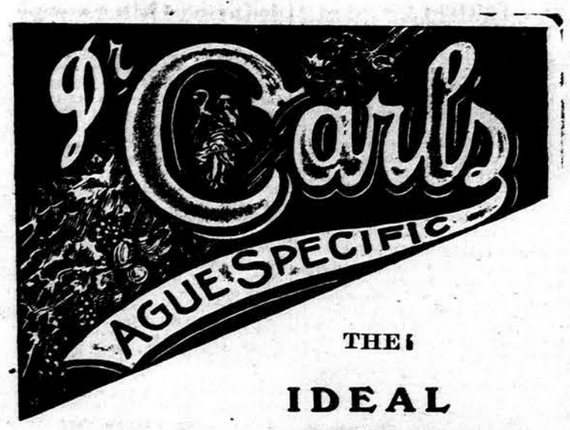
At intervals, Stallmann visited the fashionable resorts on the Continent. He somehow or other got wind that the Berlin police were after him. He succeeded for a time in putting the police off the scent, and he was next heard of from South Africa. No sooner the German police knew of his whereabouts then they began to take proceedings for his extradition. But Stallmann again evaded arrest by leaving for India, with his valet, before the legal formalities for extradition had proceeded far. When he was arrested in Calcutta, he was not so well provided with funds as to meet the costs of litigation in the High Court, but apparently he had means of obtaining money as whenever he wanted it, he had to ask for it and it was forthcoming. At one time, during the hearing of his case in Calcutta, Stallmann somehow got the impression that he would be extradited, and he was in an agony of suspense. He dreaded the idea of going to Berlin and tortured himself with a grim picture of the horrors of jail life in the German capital. He attempted suicide, but recovered under treatment in hospital. When questioned about his act, he said he was tired of life.

When the political spy bubble burst, Stallmann narrated some chapters of his uncommon life said that, on an average, he made £6,000 a year. He claimed to be a born gambler, and to be able to tell a card by simply passing his fingers over it. His wife, he said, had a villa in France and another in Itally and was a woman of independent means. He was passionately devoted to her, and it was more for her sake than for his own that he was anxious to secure an acquittal on the charges brought against him by the German police.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

It is stated that in the Berlin court, Stallmann's defence was that although a passionate gambler, he never resorted to cheating, as he always enjoyed ample means of his own. There exists, Stallmann alleges, a dangerous person called Rudolf von Koenig, who is his double—a pronounced gambler and adventurer, with whom he has been erroneously identified. It may be stated that the French valet Stallmann brought with him to Ca cutta always addressed Stallmann as M. le Baron, and Stallmann was otherwise described in the courts in Calcutta as Baron von Koenig.

By a curious irony of fate, when Stallmann was passing through anxious times in Calcutta, he was himself fleeced by a sharper to the extent of about four hundred rupees. The man undertook to help Stallmann in preparing his case for the High Court, but as Stallmann afterwards discovered, it was only a clever ruse to obtain money. Stallmann's French valet left no stone unturned, short of taking legal proceedings, to recover the money, but to no avail. Even Stallmann met his match at his own game, not in London or Berlin, but in Calcutta.



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IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

INDIA AND TARIFFS.

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P., for Hereford, stated in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Morning Post" on March 24 that he regarded the statement recently made in the Indian Legislative Council by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson as one of the most important contributions yet offered to the consideration of Preference in relation to India and the rest of the empire. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson is the Finance Member of the Indian Council, and the address referred to, was delivered by him in connection with a motion made in the Council to increase Indian revenues by a system of Preferential tariffs with the United Kingdom and the other Dominions of the empire. In commenting on this address, Mr. Hewins explained that he had seen nothing more than the telegraphic report published in the "Morning Post." Even in its abridged form, however, he thought the statement was obviously of the greatest importance, but probably we could not measure its full significance until we had seen the verbatim report.

When asked whether Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson did not appear to draw a distinction between a Protectionist policy and the policy of Empire Preference, Mr. Hewins replied :—He does draw a distinction between the policy of Protection and the policy of Empire Preference. That is the cardinal fact of the whole position. We have always maintained in England that the Imperial Preference movement is not a Protectionist movement. You will remember the numerous occasions on which Mr. Balfour has emphasised the fact that we had to deal with a new problem, and that we were dealing with it by a new method. The essential feature of the policy which we have advocated is that we start with the assumption that we are all members of one great fellowship—to use Mr. Balfour's phrase—which embraces the various communities which make up the British Empire. And just as we have co-operated in other matters of common interest so we wish to co-operate in trade and fiscal policy. The deduction from that is that the policy of National Protection in the old sense, the policy of excisuive National Protection, is therefore inapplicable to the British Empire, because the cardinal feature of our policy must always be a Preference which embraces all the nations of the empire.

Asked whether the purely Protectionist movement was very strong in India Mr. Hewins answered :—Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson himself laid special stress on that fact when he stated that "Indian opinion favoured Protection." His object evidently is to deal with the movement, not by entering on the abstract question of the merits or demerits of Protection, but by asking whether India cannot, and will not, find full satisfaction for her needs in joining in the general empire movement.

In reply to a question as to the growth of empire movement, Mr. Hewins said:—Undoubtedly the cause of Imperial Preference is progressing. It is progressing with ever-increasing acceleration, notwithstanding the attitude of Governments in Great Britain. Mr. Hewins proceeded to demonstrate that Imperial Preference was not and could not be, a party question in the ordinary sense: Preference flows from the very nature of the British Empire, and may now be said to be regarded by the various nations of the world as an internal question as far as the British Empire is concerned.

Do you think the pressure on India to fall into line with the rest of the empire is increasing, Mr. Hewins was asked, and he replied:—Undoubtedly. The economic policy of India must be determined by three considerations—her position within the British Empire, the conditions of Far Eastern trade, and the competition for her markets. It is extremely unlikely that in these circumstances, India can adopt or maintain a policy of free importations as that system is understood in Great Britain. Nor can India completely adopt the policy of Protection, because owing to her position in the British Empire, both from the political and economic standpoint, her policy must always be enormously influenced by that of Great Britain, as pointed out by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in that passage in his address in which he stated that "any policy commending itself to India must be governed by the policy obtaining in England." India's future must be sought, therefore, in the empire policy of Preference. As to the gain to India by joining in the Empire Preference movement she really gains already so far as trade is being developed, because the Preferential Tariff of the Canadian Dominion is extended to her. In the event of the adoption of the Preferential policy by Great Britain India would gain enormously, irrespective of any changes in the Indian tariff, because she would automatically get the advantages of the Preferential Tariff of Great Britain. Preference is not now a mere bargain between one part of the empire and another, and it will not be so in the case of the United Kingdom if we follow the precedents set by the great self-governing Dominions. The principles of Preference are fully set out in their tariffs; the essential part of the procedure of the Dominions was that they arranged their customs duties to suit their needs and then voluntarily offered the United Kingdom or the rest of the empire, as the case might be, such Preference as they felt themselves in a position to give. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier has put it; the cardinal principle on which these tariffs are founded is that of a freely-granted Preference. Therefore, if we in the United Kingdom follow the British Empire models when we change our policy in India that country would at once gain by that change British policy irrespective of any tariff changes in India.

Mr. Hewins was asked whether it was likely, under such an arrangement, that British trade, and particularly Lancashire trade, would be prejudiced. His answer was an emphatic negative: It was quite clear, he said, that if Preference were established on the lines indicated in Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's address, so far from British trade generally, and Lancashire trade in particular, being prejudiced, the reverse would be the case. In the Indian Finance Minister's address it was sugested that "Preference would give freer entry (in the other markets of the empire) to Indian tea, coffee, sugar, and other products, while the Indian import duty on many British manufactures would be abolished or reduced." The position of British trade in the Indian markets would receive a fresh guarantee of permanence. There was no case for retaliatory action by foreign countries against India in the event of that country adopting Preference. From the treaty point of view, as he had already explained, it was now internationally conceded that Preference was merely a question of internal arrangement between different parts of the empire. Looking to the facts of the case foreign countries would merely prejudice their own industries if they took retaliatory action against India, because the products imported by them from India were almost exclusively raw material (which they now admit free of duty) or food.

Mr. Hewins, in concluding his comments on the Indian Legislative Council debate, said:—Really one may say, on reviewing the facts of the case it is clear in Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's opinion that the solution of the problem of Indian trade policy is to be found by closely observing the movement of policies within the British Empire, of which India is part and parcel, and by whose policies Indian policy must be always influenced. As to the relation of political parties to the question of Preference in this country I have never been able to see any reason why Preference should not be adopted irrespective of party. Preference should be given freely and generously, and as a matter of course in respect of duties which we now have in force or which may be hereafter imposed. That is the tenour of the Imperial Conference resolutions on this subject, and the sooner we accept those resolutions and act upon them the better for the whole of the empire.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOWNS AT LONDON THEATRES.

Some lovely creations, designed and made by London's leading dressmakers, were seen at premiere in mail week at Wyndham's Theatre. Miss Ellis Jeffreys in the first act wore a gown fashioned of Royal purple charmeuse and a dark shade of Royal blue chiffon. The draped front is arranged to fall in a pointed train a little to the left side, and over this a tunic like effect of blue chiffon appears, giving way in its turn to a draping of charmeuse with skunk edging. A slight fulness is seen on the left side. The kimono-like bodice with low-cut opening at the throat is an artistic arrangement of the blue ninon, purple charmeuse, and skunk, and the long sleeve of chiffon attached to the low shoulder seam comes well over the hand with a narrow edging of the fur. The high Medici collar and becoming lapels are of embroidered net. Quite a feature of this toilette is the gorgeous belt of yellow ninon embroidered in gold, green, and blue, and edged with apple green.

Miss Schletter wears a gown of canary-coloured tussore, with bretelles of creme guipure arranged over a bodice of the same hued chiffon, showing at the waist a motif of silken embroidery in shades of Saxe-blue. The skirt is of tussore, a short basque opening in front over a point of guipure, and again at the back, where a broad sash of Saxe-blue velvet is looped together with the straight folds of the yellow tussore drapery. A hat of Saxe-blue tagel straw, with upstanding ostrich plumes of shaded Saxe-blue completes this toilette. Another of the gowns worn by this actress is fashioned of deep cardinal fancy ribbed crepon. The bodice has points which fall over the skirt, front and back, and has very effective touches of black satin and Oriental panne flowered in rich purple, red and green. The skirt is slightly gathered into the waist in front, and forms flat pleats at the back. The Leghorn hat which accompanies this is trimmed with natural pheasant quill and trosade of tulle repeating the same shades.

Miss Neilson-Terry makes her first appearance in "The Happy Island." At his Majesty's Theatre wearing a very handsome evening dress of black chiffon and beaded crepe de Chine. The decollete corsage is decorated with loops and chains of pearls and diamonds and the waist is clasped by a wide diamante belt, from which hangs a long ornament of the same sparkling embroidery reaching to the hem of the skirt. The latter, which is of the beaded crepe deChine, fits very tightly, and is cut with a long train and over this is draped short paniers of the chiffon. The curious, close-fitting head-dress is also of the edged with diamonds, and finished in front with a large white plume. Miss Neilson-Terry's next dress is in white, richly embroidered and designed with a short tunic. The corsage, cut to a "V," is fitted with sleeves of chiffon, and is drawn in at the waist by a green band, heavily embroidered in gold and fastened at the side with two short ends. A lace scarf twisted on the head completes the costume. Another dress worn by Miss Terry in the last scene is of pale, biscuit-coloured tussore. The skirt is plain, but the corsage is prettily arranged with a wide yoke coming to a point on each shoulder. The neck is cut out a little, and the material slightly draped and caught into a wide folded band of the material edged with green. Frills of green chiffon, carried down the bodice and edging the sleeves, give a pretty finish to a simple but pleasing dress.

Miss Frances Dillon wears a very elaborate dinner dress in the first act. The skirt is of palest cream-coloured net, embroidered with beads and veiling satin in the same shade. One side of the corsage is of bluish-green chiffon, the other of black chiffon. The latter is carried across to the other side, and falls on the skirt in a short drapery. It is also arranged in a long angel sleeve, and is embroidered at the edge with scarlet flowers. The green chiffon, on the other side, is carried underneath the black, and is continued into a long carf drapery, which falls to the foot of the skirt. The corsage is cut to a deep "V" at the back, and the two chiffons are draped from the shoulders in many folds. In the hair is worn a broad band of green satin, with tiny red rosettes at each ear.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th April, 1913.

257. Parade.—The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade at headquarters, on Monday the 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m. Dress—Mufti.

258. Meeting.—A meeting of the Shooting Committee will be held at headquarters, Council Road, at 7-15 p.m., on Monday, the 21st instant.

All committee members are expected to attend.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 15th April, to 6 a.m. on the 16th April :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total...	34	33
Total mortality for to-day from all causes..... ...		112

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MAIL NOTES.

HIGH SPEED WEDDINGS.

Sixteen young couples were married in St. Luke's Church, Victoria Docks Canning Town, on Easter Monday, in the course of an hour and a half. Some walked to the church, some came in taxi-cabs, and two or three in carriages drawn by pairs of greys. Two brides were in white with veils, and several wore bright costumes and enormous hats and feathers. Some of the bridegrooms had no collars, while others wore tail-coats and ambitious vests. "I officiate at over 500 marriages a year," said the vicar (Canon J. C. Buckley). I have married over 6,500 Couples since "I came here, and solemnised 40,000 baptisms."

DIPLOMATIC PROFESSORS.

The American diplomatic service, according to private advices reaching Berlin officials from Washington, is to be made up largely of university professors. Besides asking Dr. Eliot, the ex-President of Harvard University, to become Ambassador in London, Dr. Wilson has asked one of his former subordinates at Princeton, Professor Burchard Fine, to become Ambassador in Berlin. Among the professors already in the American diplomatic service who have strong chances of being retained in office are Mr. Schurmann, Minister at Athens, ex-President of Cornell University; Dr. Egan, Minister at Copenhagen, formerly professor at the American Catholic University; of Notre Dame, and Dr. Marburg, Minister at Brussels, a former member of the Facutly of John Hopkins University at Baltimore.

ALLEGED SACRILEGE.

The papers report with regret an incident in the island of Karpathos in which sacrilege is alleged to have been committed by an Italian. According to the journal's information, a funeral service was being held in the cemetery in honour of the memory of the Greek soldiers who have fallen in Epirus, when an Italian officer stepped forward and attempted to haul down the Greek flag. When the people opposed him he charged down upon them, sword in hand. In the turmoil which ensued the celebrating priest and religious emblems, including the cross and banners, were trodden under foot. The incident has aroused the greatest indignation amongst the islanders.

131,000 OFFICE-SEEKERS.

One person out of every forty-seven who voted for Dr. Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States has applied for a position under the new Democrat Administration. In all 10,384 offices are to be vacated by the dismissal of the present Republican incumbents, and 131,530 Democrats have registered applications for these posts. The largest number of positions in any one department are 84114 postmasters to be appointed by the postmaster-General, Mr. Burleston, who received more then 80,000 applications. Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, received more than 5,000 applications for the Government detective bureau, though the only position open is that of chief of the service.

THE AGADIR INCIDENT.

An interesting contribution to the history of the last Morocco crisis, assuming to throw light on the real reason for sending the gunboat Panther to Agadir is made by Herr Wilhelm Georg, the editor of the "Saale Zeitung." Herr Georg, who was a close friend of the late Foreign Secretary, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, says that the latter said to him: "My reason for sending the Panther to Agadir was so simple that I wonder nobody appeared to discover it. It was this: In the case of a conflict which was very near the first thing the French would have done would have been to attack and capture the Panther. That would have meant that the first shot would have been fired by France making her the aggresor and Germany the attacked. In such case our allies would have been bound by the treaties to assistus!"

ALPINE TRAGEDY.

Three tourists who were making an Easter excursion in the Bernina region were carried away by an avalanche on the southern slope of the Piz Misaum (3,251 metres). In spite of the warning of a guide named Hauser, who was at the Boval hut (2,470 metres) with another party, the tourists left the hut with the Foehm blowing strongly, to ascend the Piz Misaum. At six o'clock in the evening, as they had not returned Hauser and his party started to search for them above the Boval hut. The first signs to be found were their sticks and skis at the side of the avalanche. Next the searchers found the body of M. Dusseiller, an official of the Federal Railway Station at Berne. Parties of guides set out from Pontresina and St. Moritz to seek for the other two victims, of whom no traces have been found up to the present. A strong Foehm, with snow squalls, made the work of the rescuers extremely dangerous all day.—

WOMEN'S NATIONAL SERVICE.

The sacrifice demandad of the male population of France by the proposed return to the law of three years' military service has evoked a keen ambition among the women of the country to do something in their turn. A few weeks ago the distinguished authoress and explorer Mme. Dieulafoy, who by Government decree is permitted to wear male attire, proposed that a number of posts in the auxiliary services of the army should be turned over to women. This idea finds practical expression in an appeal by the society of the "Women of France," a Red Cross association which numbers 150,000 members. The secretary of the society points out that in time of war the 40,000 male attendants who would be required for the military field hospitals could be set free if there were sufficient women fitted to take their places. Mr. Maurice de Waleffe, a well-known writer put forward an original proposal, namely, compulsory hospital training for all women. "After the passage of the three years law," he says "we should ask the Minister for War to consider the question of women's service. I can well imagine a law the three principle articles of which would read much as follows :—I. Every woman of twenty years of age, married or unmarried must perform six months' service in the hospitals. In every subsequent year she is bound to serve for three weeks until the age of forty-five. "2 Women with children under seven years of age need not perform their service. "3. Women with more than three children are exempted from any further service."

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THE TWO SERVICES.

Major-General Talbot thinks that the moment has arrived for a re-consideration of the Channel Tunnel question. For since the time it was quietly shelved by Parliament, the circumstances and conditions of this country have entirely changed. The Two-Power standard has gone, and so has our unchallenged command of the sea, in consequence of which our trade routes are unprotected. But why should these be arguments in favour of a Channel Tunnel? If "our statesmen and strategists in 1854 considered the risk . . . of the tunnel being used against us" as outweighing commercial and other advantages, surely their successors would take the same view far more emphatically now. That "the greatest danger we have to face is not invasion, but an interruption of our food-supply," is true enough; but the means of meeting it are not to be found in a continuation of the policy which countenanced the Hague Conventions, permitting the conversion of merchantmen into armed cruisers on the high seas and the use of floating mines to belligerents. Would "the construction of a railway under the sea between France and England provide an absolutely unassailable communication from the Mediterranean" for this country in time of war? To be so the fleets of Italy and Austria would have to be swept from the seas and France be in a superior position on land to Germany. In that case we should be strong enough to do without a Channel Tunnel, which would be a practical confession of weakness. Neither in that cheap way, nor in the still cheaper way of erecting paper safeguards, shall we solve the problem of naval defence, but by carrying out a policy in which our National and Imperial resources are organised towards a definite end. A tunnel between Ireland and England would pay us far better than a Channel Tunnel, together with an accelerated development in co-operative agriculture in both countries. Arbitration and the Channel Tunnel scheme are begotten, not out of confidence but of doubt.

The opening day of the annual conference of the Institution of Naval Architects was deeply interesting, perhaps the most telling speech having been made by Sir Reginald Custance, whose scientific method of considering naval problems is in harmony with history as well as practical experience. He emphasised one of the main arguments in "The Military Principles which bear on Warship Design," the paper which won for him the Institution's gold medal for 1912. His contention is that the sacrifice of armour and armament to greater speed is, after a certain point, a mistake. He illustrated his objection by the Russian ships, which were designed on that principle and beaten in the naval battles with Japan. But the shooting of the Russians was so bad that they would have been defeated in any case. Nevertheless, it was clear from the general drift of other speakers that they too, were uneasily conscious of the necessity of a modification in naval design so as to have (1) an increase in the number of ships rather than an increase in the size of a single unit, (2) and to provide a tactical value to the battle-cruiser similar to that of a battle-ship. At present we are not able to do this, for to gain a few more knots, in speed something considerable is lost in the power of defence and offence in the fighting line. As everyone knows, the Italian naval architects, like our own, are trying to design a smaller battle-ship which would not have that defect, with the result, as Mr. Alan Burgoyne pointed out, that there is a moment, towards a fusion of the battle-ship and battle-cruiser. In the Queen Elizabeth class and the Italian "Dandolos," for instance, it is hoped to combine a speed of a 25 knots with an armament whose concentration of fire in battle will be equal to that of any ship either afloat at the present time or in course of construction. Clearly there is to be no further increase in the size of battle-ships.

All those who have followed the course of the naval debates in the Canadian Parliament, and have read the Borden-Churchill correspondence on the subject of warship construction in Canada, must have had an object lesson in the complexity and intricacy of modern shipyard organisation, and must have realised the enormous difficulties confronting anyone seeking to establish in a few months what it has taken years of patient thought and industry to build up. However much the advice of Mr. Churchill to the Canadian Government has been twisted for political reasons, there can be no doubt that all common-sense people in the Dominion will realise the bearing and importance of the facts he has supplied, and will not read into them any desire to serve his own ends or push unduly the interests of England in the matter. The judicious and sound-minded view was well expressed in a recent issue of "Canada," in which our contemporary said:—"In securing to as full an extent as possible the necessary information for working out his policy, Mr. Borden was only acting in the interests of the Dominion, and Mr. Churchill, on his part, was only doing his duty as First Lord of the Admiralty in responding to Mr. Borden's requests in so exhaustive and detailed a fashion. . . . We do not see that the Admiralty could have arrived at any other conclusion than that the building of the proposed battleships in Canadian yards was quite out of the question in an emergency such as that by which they are justified. It did not probably require Mr. Churchill's letters to convince the majority of Canadians of this fact, of which, indeed, it is clear that they must have been aware before the publication of the correspondence, for Sir Wilfred Laurier himself admitted in his Navy Bill of 1910 that the building of even the small cruisers and torpedo craft then proposed would cost 22 per cent. more if undertaken in local yards. Even more important is the manning difficulty, for the considerable machinery for offence as well as for propulsion of the modern battleship requires a skilled complement of a much larger proportion than in merchant ships.

Whatever may be the ethics of morality, it is contrary to precedent to permit the departure of non-combatants from a besieged city of fortress. In fact, one does not remember such a course ever having been followed in the history of war. The applications for permission to leave the walls which are the focus of an enemy's five have been innumerable—Londonderry, Ulm, Mantua, Silistria Paris, for example but the besieger has always refused them. He does not wish to increase the powers of resistance of the besieged by lessening the number of ration-eaters. It is the duty of a commander of a fortress, in spite of the protests of the Preres and of the inhabitants to turn out all "bouches inutiles" before the investment of the fortress.

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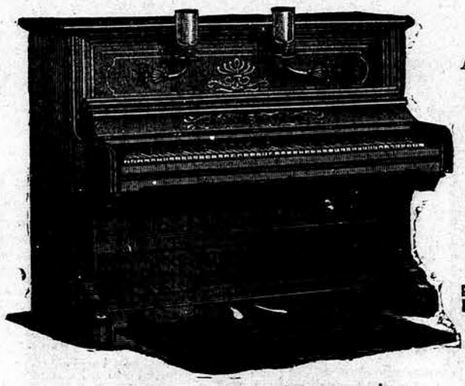
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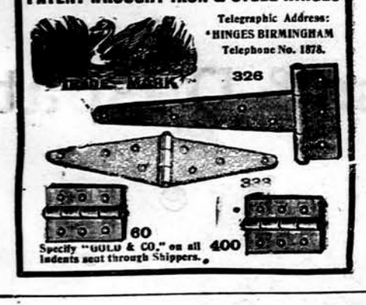

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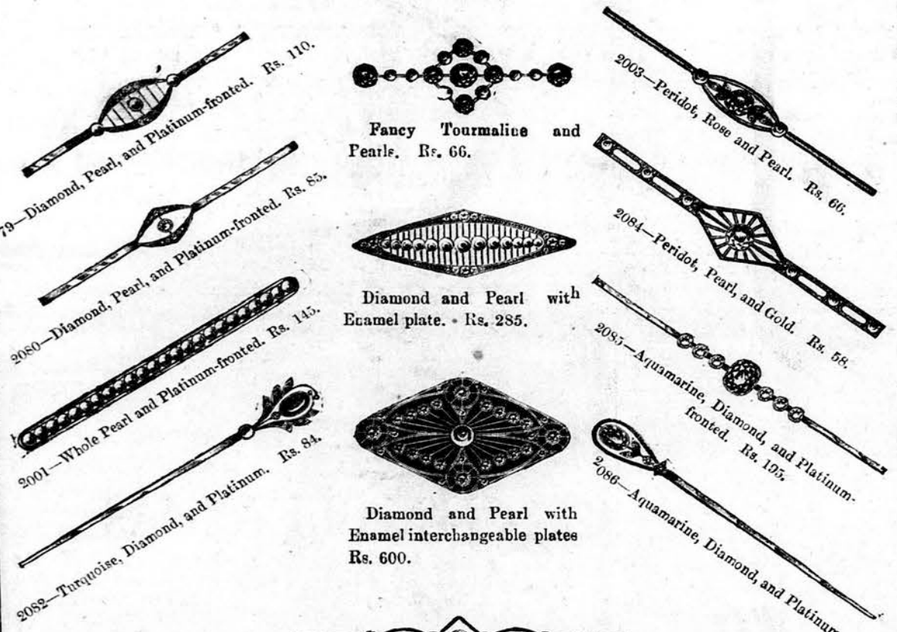
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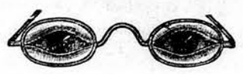
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